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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOLD TO STEWART.

Wall Street Gets the Entire Issue of New Bonds.

IT WAS A CASE OF ALL OR NONE

Mr. Carlisle Gives His Reasons for Accepting This Bid.

HE SAYS IT WAS THE BEST MADE

Boston, Chicago and San Francisco Are to Get a Nibble at the Rich

Washington, November 26.—(Special.)—So John A. Stewart and his allies get all the bonds.

Of course they do.

That was to be expected. As Stewart brought about the issue he was entitled to them. He was shrewd and put in a taking bid for the whole issue or none.

Secretary Carlisle was right in accepting his offer, because it was the best. Nobody can blame Carlisle. He has acted in the best interest of the government, after being forced by Cleveland to make the issue of bonds, but no one can deny that the plans of the bond issue were fixed up in New York by Stewart and his allies and so arranged that they were to get all. Cleveland walked into the trap knowing at the time just what it was and what it all meant, and having a string tied to his secretary of the treasury he pulled him in with him and caused Carlisle to do the work.

Whether Stewart and his crowd will draw the gold out of the treasury to pay for these bonds remains to be seen. It is significant that some of the bankers who were here last week as Stewart's representatives, in private conversation expressed the opinion that if the gold reserve was to be kept at the $100,000,000 mark another bond issue would be necessary about February. However, the fact that the government floated $50,000,000 of bonds at less than 3 per cent and had bids for three times the amount offered would indicate that flush times are ahead—that an era of prosperity and plenty is in sight.

The President is Troubled with Gout.

President Cleveland is having lots of physical trouble these days. Added to his sprained ankle is an attack of rheumatic gout, which is causing him annoyance and keeps him in anything but a good, smooth humor. He has not been in from his country home to the white house for nearly two weeks and his condition today was such that it is not probable that he will be able to come to the cabinet meeting tomorrow. His cabinet officers will drive out to see him in the afternoon and discuss matters of importance with him.

With the gout, a sprained ankle, a financial scheme and the abuse of his party associates, all heaped upon him at once, the president is having anything but a merry time.

About Georgians.

At the request of Mr. Turner the president has appointed Lewis J. Joiner as postmaster at Quitman.

Colonel Livingston is here hard at work on the appropriation bills. None of the other Georgia congressmen have as yet arrived, but all are expected during the latter part of the week.

Secretary Smith and his niece, Miss Jackson, of Atlanta, were, with the Japanese minister, among the guests of honor at a dinner given by Attorney General and Mrs. Olney last evening.

Colonel S. H. Hardwick, of Atlanta, spent today here.

A Good Opening.

Judge Advocate General Swain, of the army, who has been under sentence of suspension for the past ten years, will be retired on December 22d by President Cleveland. This leaves open a $5,500 vacancy, which is to be filled by the president. The appointment will be made for civil life. It is a splendid opportunity for some Georgia soldier lawyer who wants a good place for life.

WHAT IT NETS.

The Sale Is Pronounced a Good One at the Capital.

Washinton, November 26.—The secretary of the treasury has accepted the proposal of John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, and his associates to purchase the entire issue of five per cent bonds amounting to $50,000,000 at 117.077 with accrued interest from November 1st.

The proceeds of the bonds under this bid will be $49,517.62 greater than it would be if the other highest bids were accepted. A very important advantage to the government in accepting this bid is the fact that all the gold will be furnished outside, and none drawn from the treasury. Also, it is more convenient and less expensive to the department to deal with one party rather than with many.

The following is the text of the accepted bond bid:

"New York, November 24, 1894.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury. Sir: We hereby propose, under the terms of your circular of November 13, 1894, to purchase United States five per cent, ten year bonds, described in said circular, of the face value of $50,000,000, and we agree to pay therefor at the rate of 117.077 and accrued interest per $100. This bid is for the whole $50,000,000, but not for any lesser amount. We further agree, upon due notice of the acceptance of this subscription, to deposit the amount thereof in gold coin or gold certificates with the United States assistant treasurers at either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco, in accordance with the terms of said circular. We desire (registered or coupon) bonds in denomination as stated below, and we wish them to be delivered to us as follows: $40,000,000 at New York; $3,000,000 at Boston; $3,000,000 at Philadelphia; $2,000,000 at Chicago; and $2,000,000 at San Francisco, or other United States treasuries as may be approved by the treasury department.

"United States Trust Company, of New York, by JOHN A. STEWART,
"President.
"DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
"Union Trust Company, of New York, by
"EDWARD KING, President.
"The First National Bank, of New York, by HARVEY FISK & SONS.

"The denominations of bonds desired are stated as follows: Coupons $25,000 in $50 bonds, $25,000 in $100 bonds, and $34,950,000 in $1,000 bonds, and $15,000,000 in registered bonds of $10,000 denomination."

The following additional statement is made in the bid:

"For the information of the department, we beg to state that the following corporations, firms and individuals are interested with us in this bid: Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. S. Morgan & Co., London; National Bank of Commerce, New York; Chase National bank, of New York; Fourth National bank, of New York; National City bank, of New York; Hanover National bank, of New York; First National bank, of Chicago; Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; Gallatin National bank, of New York; Merchants' National bank, of New York; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York; Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York;; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., of New York; I. & S. Wormser, of New York; J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York; Blair & Co., of New York; B. Vermilye & Co., of New York; F. Smithers & Co., of New York; Edward Sweet & Co., of New York; Kountze Bros., of New York; Laidlaw & Co., of New York; Bowers Savings bank, of New York; Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York; Greenwich Savings bank, of New York; Cooper, Hewitt & Co., of New York; A. R. Eno, of New York; A. E. Orr, for a Boston savings bank; Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, of Boston; Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York; Brooklyn Trust Company; E. E. Rollins, Morse & Co., of Boston; Blake Bros. & Co., of Boston."

First Installment of Gold.

Secretary Carlisle was informed late this afternoon that the Stewart syndicate, to whom the entire $50,000,000 new bond loan was awarded had paid into the subtreasury at New York today, on account of the first installment, $18,000,000 in gold. Assistant Secretary Curtis stated this afternoon that $5,000,000 of the new bonds were all ready to be delivered and the balance of $45,000,000 would be ready for delivery after December 3d, next.

The officials estimate that the treasury will gain at least $50,000,000 gold on this account. Already members of the syndicate have begun to deposit gold. There is only one unfortunate feature in the sale of the bonds to the Stewart syndicate. Fewer bonds will go abroad, as between $18,000,00 and $20,000,000 would have been taken by foreign houses outside the syndicate if the Stewart award had not been made. There are a number of foreign houses represented in the syndicate, but as the disposal of the bonds will be solely in the hands of four members already mentioned, few of the bonds will be sold abroad and for that reason the check to gold exports will not be so great as was expected.

The weakness of foreign exchange today shows, however, that some portion of the bonds will be placed abroad.

Bonds Are Brisk.

There was a brisk demand for government bonds today and at the last call the fives of the February issue advance 1 per cent to 118⅝ bid for the registered and ¾ for the coupon to 118¾ bid.

The new fives just awarded to the Stewart syndicate are 118½ bid. All the government issues are stronger, the 2 per cent rising 1 and the 4s a half. The Pacific 6s advanced 1@2 per cent. J. Pierpont Morgan said this afternoon that persons wishing to obtain the new bonds can procure a limited amount, the first $5,000,000 anyway at 118. It is said that John D. Rockefeller, of Standard oil fame, had a ten million interest in the syndicate, but he will be allotted only $5,000,000 of the bonds.

The steamship, Lucania, from Europe yesterday, brought $500,000 American gold coin to the Bank of British North America. The steamship Paris, from Southampton, also brought $500,000 gold coin. The entire amount was put into the subtreasury.

SENATOR BUTLER'S MOVE.

He Hopes to Have the State Election Declared Void.

Columbia, S. C., November 26.—(Special.)—Senator M. C. Butler today, through his attorneys, Bachman & Youmans and Douglas & O'Bear, filed a petition to the state supreme court asking for an injunction against the comptroller general and state treasurer restraining them from paying out funds as salaries to the supervisors of registration, alleging that the law under which the supervisors have acted is violative both of the state and federal constitution.

This action has caused considerable excitement in the state, and if the allegations made in the petition are sustained by the supreme court, the result may be that the recent elections may be declared void.

This is believed to be the first step by Senator Butler in making a contest for his seat in the senate, which will be overwhelmingly awarded to Governor Ben Tillman by the general assembly, which begins its annual session tomorrow.

Senator Butler has made no contest before the state board of canvassers, and every one has been on the qui vive as to what action he would take, but the method he has adopted was something of a surprise.

For a long time it has been whispered about that Governor Tillman would never take a seat in the United States senate, but the manner of preventing him has not been plain, as the legislature, as elected in the last election, stands about 131 to 31 in favor of making him Senator Butler's successor. The election laws of the state have never been passed upon by any judicial tribunal and it has been charged that they were "formulated fraud," but, as the whites have been practically undivided, and as the laws really disfranchised almost the whole negro vote, they have remained in force since 1882.

THIS IS RATHER "CHEEKY."

Congressmen Who Will Stay at Home Ask for Their Mileage.

Washington, November 26.—Over twenty-five members of congress, it is said, have written letters to the sergeant-at-arms of the house asking that their mileage for this session be forwarded to them, as they do not wish to come to Washington this winter. Replies have been sent that no mileage can be paid to members, except to those who actually attend the session of congress. In nearly every instance the request has been preferred by a defeated member, and it indicates a small attendance of that class at the short session this winter.

The Contract Unaltered.

New York, November 26.—In regard o the rumor that the contract with the syndicate which guaranteed $10,500,000 in cash to the Richmond Terminal reorganization committee had been further modified, it is officially stated that the contract remains unaltered and stands as given in the amended plan of February 24, 1894.

Favor the Venable Bill.

Augusta, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—Over their signatures fifty of the leading merchants and business men, of Augusta have requested the Richmond delegation in the house of representatives from this senatorial district to work and vote for the Venable bill now before the general assembly. The request or petition went up by mail tonight.

BAKER A SUICIDE.

Exposure Was Close Upon Him and He Preferred Death.

HE WAS SEELEY'S ACCOMPLICE

His Sons Say That the Bank Officials Are Mistaken.

THEY DEFEND THEIR FATHER'S NAME

The Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank Declares That He Cashed Checks for Baker Every Week.

New York, November 26.—The Sun says this morning: "Frederick R. Baker, the lawyer of No. 206 Broadway and 25 West Seventieth street, who was drowned at Sand Point, about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, would have been arrested that night but for his death, on a charge of plundering the Shoe and Leather bank of more than $354,000, with the connivance of Samuel C. Seeley, the runaway bookkeeper. While this is true, his sons insist that the bank officials had made a horrible mistake and swore out a warrant for the wrong man. They say that their father had not had an account at the Shoe and Leather bank for five years; that there is nothing among his papers showing any transactions with the bank; that he died a rich man, and that if Seeley had an accomplice named Baker, it must have been another Baker.

"Against the dead mans' sons' assertion that their father had had no account in the Shoe and Leather bank for five years is the identification of the body by Paying Teller Gilbert Sayers, of the bank, who asserts that he has paid checks to Baker personally at least three times a week for eight years past. Baker's account is still open with a balance to his credit of several hundred dollars.

"The bank was opened today for business and no one could tell by appearances of the cashier, clerks or paying tellers that anything out of the ordinary had taken place. Business was begun with a million and a half dollars in the vaults. There was not the slightest sign of any run. On the contrary the president has received letters from large depositors and presidents of out-of-town banks, tendering assistance in every way and offering to increase their deposits if necessary. The president declined all offers. He said today:

"'The defalcation has been placed at the maximum. There is not the slightest chance of it exceeding the amount published, namely $354,000, but may possibly prove less. We can easily make it good, and the bank is in no difficulty. In a manner, it is better for us that Baker is dead. We understand that he is a very wealthy man, and although he has pursued peculiar methods in investing his money, we have no doubt of, in time, being able to place our hands on a large amount of it, and it will certainly be easier to proceed against the estate than against him personally, for is he were alive he would undoubtedly fight us in every way.'"

Up to date no word or trace of the absconding bookkeeper, Seeley, has been heard. Stories are coming to light about both Seeley and Baker. Baker's friends do not deny that Baker and Seeley were acquaitned. Some of them assert that Seeley was an inveterate poolroom gambler.

Against Baker it is told that he has defrauded estates of which he gained control as executor or trustee, through his general good reputation. A man named Augusts Kagel, who lives on Staten Island, was tracing property today, of which Baker had possession as trustee for Kagel and his sister. Part of the Kagel estate consisted of sixty-five shares of Chatham National bank stock. Kagel learned at the bank that Baker transferred the stock to other parties in 1879, but he has paid to the Kagel heirs continuously since that time the dividends declared upon the stock. The transfer was legal, as Baker had the power as trustee to dispose of the stock.

The Seeley defalcation led to considerable shifting of bookkeepers in the down-town banks today. A number of the leading banks also called in their depositors' books for the purpose of examination.

It leaked out today that a discount clerk in the National Bank of the Republic was found last August to be $32,000 short in his accounts. When the discovery was made the defaulter was promtly dismissed and relatives, it is said, made good a great part of his stealings. The bank officers declined to give the man's name, although they admit the facts and assert that the net loss to the bank was a little over $5,000.

Baker had a compartment in the Park National bank safe deposit vaults. At the instance of the Shoe and Leather bank this was opened today, but nothing was found except a small amount of money, Baker's will and other legitimate papers. There was nothing to throw any light upon his transactions with Seeley.

Lawyer Angell, of Jersey City, Seeley's counsel, is in an unenviable position. He is constantly shadowed by detectives and his house was searched early this morning by Pinkerton men, upon the supposition that Angell was harboring Seeley in hiding. Angell stoutly defends Seeley from all aspersions upon his habits and character, asserting that hewas Baker's victim. Angell expresses the belief that Seeley will shortly give himself up.

OF COURSE HE IS CRAZY.

No Sane Man Would Walk 100 Miles to Pay a Bill.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26.—(Special.)—J. C. Henderson, who disappeared from home a week ago, suffering with mental trouble, turned up this morning in the home of Captain Frank Oliver, at Collinsville, Ala., where he had gone under the hallucination that he had to settle some bills he supposed he owed there. He walked the entire distance, nearly one hundred miles, which was remarkable, considering his enfeebled condition.

WILL PRESENT CLAIMS

For the Payment of the Sugar Bounty—A Memorial.

New Orleans, November 26.—At a meeting tonight at the chamber of commerce, the commercial bodies, bankers, brokers and merchants decided to present the claims for the bounty on the crop of sugar of 1894 and 1895. The meeting was attended by representative planters, committees from the cotton exchange, chamber of commerce, board of trade, auctioneers sugar, stock and the various other exchanges as well as the entire banking, shipping and business interests of the city and state.

Governor Foster, Senator Blanchard, Congressmen Meyer, Price and Davey were present and made addresses showing the justness of the claims of the planters and declaring their support of the movement for the bounty which effects every inerest in this state as well as other states. The meeting was called to order by President J. C. Morris, of the Canal bank. It was the unamious sentiment of the meeting that the bounty was a just, legal and moral obligation as far as this years crop was concerned and should be paid.

There was no politics in the meeting, but every interest of the state is united in presenting its just claim for a fulfillment of the obligations of the government to the sugar interests, in which they are all indirectly concerned. The memorial was adopted unanimously.

REPUBLICANS CONTEST.

Virginia's Canvassing Board Gives Certificates to Nine Democrats.

Richmond, Va., November 26.—(Special.)—The state board of canvassers of Virginia, consisting of the governor, attorney general, secretary of the commonwealth, auditor and treasurer, held a lengthy session today and awarded certificates of election to the gentlemen elected to congress from this state on November 6th. There were contests in the first, second, third, fourth and tenth districts, but the board simply heard them and then, its power being purely ministerial and not judicial, awarded certificates to nine democrats and one republican, congressmen-elect.

In the contest made before the board it was claimed that in the first district 4,352 votes were thrown out, while there were charges of flagrant fraud in the second, third, fourth and tenth districts.

Colonel Lamb, of Norfolk, was here in the interest of Mr. Borland, the republican aspirant in the second. He stated that persons had been put on the watch in every precinct and had reported the most glaring election frauds. He endeavored to submit a protest to the awarding of the certificate to Tyler, democrat, but the board decided it could not entertain the protest.

The other contending republicans were represented by ex-Congressman Edmund Waddell, who wanted the returns sent back to the county canvassing boards to ascertain the whole number of votes cast, including those thrown out and all. This question was quickly disposed of, as a resolution providing for such action on the part of the board was overwhelmingly voted down.

Governor O'Ferrall said tonight that he would probably recommend to the next legislature to have a revision of the election laws, in order to give the board power to have such clerical or technical errors corrected.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Its Meeting at St. Louis Yesterday. Addresses of Welcome.

St. Louis, Mo., November 26.—The trans-Mississippi congress met at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Among the prominent people in atendance are Governor Waite, of Colorado; Governor Stone, of Missouri; ex-Governor Anthony, of Iowa; Governor Prince, of New Mexico; ex-Governor Stanard, of Missouri; ex-Governor Semple, of Washington; ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble, of St. Louis, and Hon. George J. Cannon, of Utah.

The convention was called to order by President Henry R. Whitmore, of this city. Not more than 300 delegates were present. Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, of the Second Presbyterian church, invoked divine blessing upon the proceedings of the convention. He was followed with an address of welcome by William G. Boyd, president of the merchants' exchange, under whose auspices the congress is being held. Mayor Walbridge extended to the delegates the hospitalities of the city.

Governor W. J. Stone, on behalf of the state, welcomed the delegates in a speech eulogistic of Missouri and its interests. He declared that the trans-Mississippi congress would not ask for special advantages over the territory east of the Mississippi river, but would endeavor to secure legislative action which would give to it the same importance and benefits which are now enjoyed by the eastern states. Governor Semple, of Washington, made a brief speech of thanks on behalf of the delegates. President Whitmore then, in a lengthy address, outlined the purpose for which the congress is assembled, and the congress took a recess.

MURDER OF CONDUCTOR BROWN

Division Superintendent McKee Charged With the Crime.

Little Rock, Ark., November 26.—The announcement here of the arrest at Fort Smith today of Division Superintendent McKee, of this city, on the charge of murdering Conductor Brown, in the Indian Territory last week, created a profound sensation. Mr. McKee, in company with General Superintendent Peck, of the Missouri Pacific system, went to Fort Smith this morning to assist in the capture of the murderer and when it was learned that Mr. McKee had himself been arrested on the charge the people here were dumfounded.

Pullman Conductor B. H. Yearger, who arrived from Coffeyville this morning, brought news to the effect that Brown was murdered by a whisky man. Two whisky peddlers, who were fleeing from officers, were on the train when it arrived at McKay. The men fearing that deputy marshals were on the train started through the sleeper to escape from the rear end. The man in advance ran into Conductor Brown, who was mistaken for a marshal. The murderer shot him in the head. By the flash of the pistol the murderer saw he had killed the wrong man and without releasing him dragged the body out of the car and laid it beside the track.

Attacking the Bishops.

Columbus, O., November 26.—The life tenure of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church is being openly attacked by the clergymen of that denomination here. At a meeting today a large majority of them declared that under the present system the bishops became tyrannical. A few defended the bishops and the debate grew very warm. Rev. I. F. King declared that some of the arguments against the bishops was "as rotten as sin."

Fell Down the Stairs.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26.—(Special.)—George C. Lewis, an employe of the Chattanooga curtain pole factory, got drunk Saturday when he was paid off. He sat up all night in the upper room of the saloon in east Chattanooga, known as the "Bear Pen." When he started down stairs Sunday morning he tumbled the entire flight, cracked his skull and died last night.

Still Shaking.

Rome, November 26.—Repeated earthquakes shook Reggio and Messina today. The terror of the inhabitants increases. It is wet and cold throughout the districts round both cities, yet hundreds are living in the fields. Many families are destitute of shelter and have only the clothes on their backs. Relief committees are organizing rapidly and a special relief bill is in preparation for parliament.

Say It Is Unconstitutional.

New York, November 26.—Georgia Central directors in this city said today that the bill introduced in the Georgia legislature to prevent the reorganization of the road in the interest of the Southern Railway Company is unconstitutional.

CZAR AND ALIX WED

They Used the Crown and Ring Ceremony of the Greek Church.

IT LASTED NEARLY TWO HOURS

But So Far as Reported No One Left the Cathedral.

IT WAS A DECIDEDLY SWELL AFFAIR

Without Doubt It Was the Event of the Season—The Funeral Baked Meats Came in Handy, as Hamlet Would Say.

St. Petersburg, November 26.—The day broke cloudy and cheerless. Troops, headed by bands of music, were early on the march from all directions and occupied all the avenues of access to the winter palace, massing in strong force in the Alexander platz, and on the palace quay in front of the palace, where the marriage of the Czar Nicholas II and Princess Alix, of Hesse-Darmstadt, was to take place. Long before dawn the people began flocking to the palace quay, which was soon densely packed. By 8 o'clock in the morning the streets were thronged with the populace in gala attire.

The whole aspect of the city was that of a sudden awakening from the dismal lethargy of the past week to the life and brightness which is the wonted character of the gay winter season. Along the Newski Prospect, from the Anitchkoff palace, to the great Morscai, leading to the Alexander platz, the roadways were lined with people closely packed awaiting the passage of the czar and the prince of Wales with their suites, from the Anitchkoff palace.

A salute of twenty-one guns from the fortress across the River Neva announced that the bridegroom had started from the Anitchkoff palace and soon a dozen closed carriages whirled swiftly along the route, a mile and a half in length, from the Anitchkoff palace to the winter palace, amid incessant cheers of the populace.

At the Winter Palace.

The czar and his attendants arrived at the winter palace at 10 o'clock. All who had been invited to witness the marriage ceremony had been directed to assemble in the rooms to which they were respectively assigned by 11:30 o'clock at the very latest. In St. George's hall were assembled the council of empire, the foreign ambassadors and the imperial ministers and their wives. In the concert hall were the attaches of the court, in full court costume. In Nicholas and Avant halls were assembled the military household of the czar, the suites of foreign soverns and princes and the grand dukes, generals, admirals and officers of the guard. In Armorial hall were the wives of the dignitaries of the first class, the nobles and the chief civil employes of the government. In Field Marshal's hall were the mayors of St. Petersburg and other cities, the leading bankers, merchants and others. The holy synod and the clergy had assembled at the cathedral. The czarina's ladies of honor left the concert hall, where they had assembled, and proceeded to the apartments of Princess Alix, where they assisted in completing her toilet in the presence of the czarina, the princess of Wales and the grand duchesses.

A Royal Group.

The formality of making the bride's toilet being over, the ladies of her suite returned to the concert hall. In the meantimes Emperor Nicholas, the king of Denmark, the king of Greece, the prince of Wales, the grand dukes and the royal princes were grouped in Malachite hall, where they awaited the arrival of the bride.

At 11:30 o'clock, Prince Dologorouki, grand master of ceremonies, and Count Vorontzoff-Darhoff, minister of the imperial court, announced to Emperor Nicholas that all was ready and princess Alix, her train borne by four court dignitaries, two on each side, and the extremity of the garment held by the grand chamberlain, entered the hall. She wore a jeweled crown and a robe of white brocaded silk, with a mantle of strawberry-colored velvet, trimmed with gold and a double row of ermine. As the procession to the cathedral was being formed fifty-one guns were fired from the fortress.

The spectacle was one of the utmost brilliancy, as the procession defiled from the gorgeous Malachite hall and traversed the concert, Nicholas, Avant, Field Marshal and Armorial halls, through the entire length and breadth of the palace.

The Ceremony.

When the procession reached the cathedral at the extreme end of the Alexander platz, it was met at the entrance by the Archpriest Janyscheff, the chaplain of the late Czar Alexander, the holy synod and the court clergy, bearing crosses, holy water and sacred books. The archpriest conducted the czar to a position upon a dais which had been placed in the center of the chancel behind the rail. As the emperor took his place at the right of the dais, the czarina led Princess Alix to him and placed her at his left hand. The czarina then took her place in the chancel at the right of the dais. The crosses, holy water and sacred books were then placed before the gate of Ikonostas, and the marriage service in use in the orthodox church was begun by the singing of Psalm cxxvii. The ceremony was of the most impressive character and lasted nearly two hours.

After the psalm the archpriest said a few words of instruction to the couple. At the conclusion of this the prelate turned to the czar and said:

"Hast thou, Nicholas, a good and unconstrained will and a firm determination to take unto thyself, this woman, Alexandra, whom thou seest before thee?"

To this the czar answered: "I have, reverend father."

The metropolitan then asked: "Thou hast not vowed thyself to any other bride?"

The czar answered: "I have not vowed myself, reverend father."

The same questions were asked of the princess with similar answers.

After prayer the prelate took two crowns, placing the first one upon the head of the czar, saying: "The servant of God, Nicholas, is crowned for the handmaid of God, Alexandra, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Placing the other crown upon the head of the bride, he said: "The handmaid of God, Alexandra, is crowned for the servant of God, Nicholas, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

The prelate then blessed the couple three times, saying: "O, Lord, our God, crown them with glory and honor."

After the anthems and prayers, the communion cup was brought and blessed. The cup was filled and handed first to the czar and then to the princess, each taking a sip of the wine. The prelate then took the couple by the hand, the groomsmen and bridesmaids walking behind and holding the crowns over their heads, and led them three times around the dais, the choir meanwhile singing a troparion. The rings were then exchanged for the last time, they having been exchanged twice before. The prelate then took the crown from the czar, saying: "Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham, and blessed as Isaac, and increased as Jacob, maintaining in peace and performing righteousness the commandments of God."

Taking the crown from the princess, he said: "And thou, O bride, be magnified as Sarah and rejoiced as Rebecca and increased as Rachel, being glad in thy husband and keeping the paths of the law, for God is well pleased."

After the third exchange of the rings, the nuptial benediction was pronounced. This was followed by prayers for the first time for the orthodox and autocratic Emperor Nicholas and for his orthodox wife, Alexandra Feodorovna, as the Princess Alix, of Hesse-Darmstadt, will hereafter be known.

The ceremony was concluded at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

A Salute from the Fortress.

At the conclusion of the congratulations, the dismissal was pronounced and the bride and groom and wedding guests returned to the winter palace. The cannons of the fortress fired a salute of thirty-one guns as the ceremony was concluded.

As the bridal party came out of the cathedral, the sun broke through the clouds and shone for the first time during the day. The weather had grown much colder, but the sunshine completely removed the dullness, which had pervaded everything out of doors since daybreak. The yellow standards floated out in the stiff breeze from the palace and the fortress and around the palace the gayly dressed crowds presented a moving mass of color.

There was no procession in the streets. The crowds were most orderly, and the troops assigned to keep order were without arms. Services were held in all the churches during the marriage ceremony, and the church bells were rung throughout the day.

A VICTORY FOR THE SOUTHERN.

Judge Lurton's Decision Filed at Knoxville Yesterday.

Nashville, Tenn., November 26.—The opinion of United States Circuit Judge Lurton, in the case of Toler and others versus the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, the Central Trust Company, of New York, and others, was filed at Knoxville today. The cause, which is a foreclosure suit on the "Cincinnati extension gold mortgage bonds" on the ground of a default in interest to the amount of $450,000, was heard by Judge Lurton at Cincinnati November 10th, on two motions, one by Henry A. Taylor, claiming to hold a majority of the bonds to be allowed to intervene and be made a defendant for the purpose of resisting foreclosure; the other by Toler and others and the Central Trust Company for a decree of foreclosure nisi.

The points decided are, first, that Henry A. Taylor's petition to become a defendant should be granted and his petition should stand as an answer both to the original and cross bills.

Second, that the complainants and cross-complainant are entitled, under their respective bills, to a decree requiring the mortgage company to pay into the registry of the court the interest in default, amounting to $450,000, within ninety days, and that in default of the payment of said interest the shares held by the Central Trust Company shall be sold in block.

Judge Lurton was of the opinion that inasmuch, through shares held in trust, the Cincinnati Southern railway and the Alabama Great Southern railway were both controlled; that the voting power of said shares constituted an element of such value that the stock should be sold in a block, thus preserving the voting power and the control of the two railroads aforesaid.

The importance of this decision consists in the fact that the purchaser of the stocks ordered to be sold would thereby obtain the control of the English company, which holds and owns the entire stock of the Alabama Great Southern railway and the majority of the stock of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway.

The real parties in the litigation were the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, who are the real and substantial owners of the stock represented by Henry A. Taylor, while the minority of the bonds are owned and controlled in the interest of the Southern Railway Company.

It will follow that if the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company shall be the highest bidder at the sale of the stock so ordered sold, their control of the line of road from Cincinnati to New Orleans would be secured. On the other hand if the Southern Railway Company shall become the purchaser of the said stock it will, through it, obtain the entire domination of the aforesaid line from Cincinnati to New Orleans. The opinion is regarded as a victory for the Southern Railway Company.

TWO SHOOTING AFFAIRS.

One Was Fatal and the Other May Turn Out So.

Albany, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—This morning about 11 o'clock a shooting scrape took place in East Albany, a suburb of this city, which may result in the death of Tom Bradley, a negro, who was shot one time in the left side by C. W. Ferrell and a man named Hardin, both white. They were influenced to the shooting by the statement that Bradley had made about them to the effect that Bradley's mother and the mothers of both Ferrell and Hardin were all raised up on the same plantation in Florida and that they were all negroes. The negro made these statements boldly, and when subsequently accosted by Ferrell and Hardin made an effort to shoot Ferrell, but changed his mind and started to run away. There is no foundation for the negro's statement.

A fifteen-year-old negro boy was shot and instantly killed by a negro man named John Palmer, near Leesburg, Saturday night. The motive was robbery.

Madagascar Credits Carried.

Paris, November 26.—The chamber of deputies today took a final vote on the Madagascar credits, which were carried by a vote of 377 to 143. During the debate there was a heated exchange of words between M. Raymond Poincare, republican, and M. Gustave Rouanet, socialist, which resulted in the former sending seconds to M. Rouanet.

Clayton's Democratic Ticket.

Jonesboro, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—At a democratic county convention held here today the following ticket was nominated for county officers: Forsheriff, L. C. Hutcheson; clerk, J. M. Mundy; tax receiver, C. M. Curtis; tax collector, D. M. Rosser; treasurer, E. L. Hanes, surveyor, W. J. Lee; coroner, W. B. Daniel. It is generally conceded that this is the strongest ticket that could possibly be formed in the county, and the populists are discouraged at its strength.

Fires in Randolph.

Cuthbert, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—The crib of a negro woman tenant on the farm of Mr. John H. Sealy, four miles east of Cuthbert, was fired last night and contents, fifty bushels of corn, belonging to the woman, was burned. Near this crib was one of Mr. Sealy's containing 250 bushels of corn, one bale of cotton in seed and two or three stocks oo fodder. This was also completely destroyed.

SILVER GETS A SHOW

Alabama's House Stands by the Money of the People.

PUT ON A PARITY WITH GOLD

City Bonds Are to Be Payable in Legal Money.

A GOLD CLAUSE HAS FEW FRIENDS

Only Four Voices Were Raised in Its Defense and They Were Feeble—$100 for the Inauguration.

Montgomery, Ala., November 26.—(Special.)—The feature of the proceedings of the general assembly today was a test vote in the house on the currency question.

A bill was up authorizing the city of Troy to issue bonds for certain purposes, payable in gold. The bill had already passed, when the attention of Mr. John, of Jefferson, was directed to it. Desiring to test the relative strength of the bimetallists and goldbugs in the house Mr. John moved the reconsideration of the bill. He made a strong, brief argument for silver and moved to amend by making the bonds payable in the legal money of the United States.

Mr. Brooks, of Mobile, who is also a bimetallist, took issue with Mr. John, more on the ground that the investors would not buy the bonds unless payable in gold than on account of any opposition to the white metal.

Mr. Graham, Mr. Manning and others spoke.

The vote on Mr. John's amendment being called for, only about four feeble "nays" were audible. The bill then, as amended, passed the house.

The following bills were passed by the house:

To establish a board of revenue of Lowndes county; to regulate the fine and forfeiture fund of Marshall county; to provide for the appointment of an official stenographer for the circuit, chancery and city courts of Mobile; for the preservation of game in Bullock county; to regulate the election of county commissioners for Covington county; to authorize the division of Covington county in four commission districts; to authorize Troy to issue $30,000 in improvement bonds; to provide for the working of the public roads in Mobile county; to regulate the building of new public roads in Morgan county.

Excitement in the Senate.

In the senate a ripple of excitement was produced today when Senator Sayre called up the resolution to appropriate $200 for the incidental expenses of the inauguration ceremonies. Senator Goodwyn attacked the proposition and charged that Colonel Oates had not been elected governor.

The senator's proposition was met with ridicule. The resolution was amended by making the appropriation $100 and passed.

Senator Hadley introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of inspectors and other election managers.

Senator Milner offered one relating to the pay of the assistant solicitor of Jefferson county.

Senator McRae put in one requesting Alabama's representatives in congress to advocate the repeal of the 10 per cent state bank tax.

Senator Milner introduced one to make an appropriation to pay interest on temporary loans of the state and to carry out other arrangements made by the governor to protect the credit of the state.

Assembly Notes.

Mr. John's bill seeks to place Chilton county in the same position as Montgomery, Dallas and other black belt counties, and have the probate judge and county commissioners appointed by the governor instead of being elected by the people.

Mr. Franklin's bill seeks to give old soldiers who through sickness or ignorance failed to apply in time a chance at some of the state pension money. It proposes to give them until next June to put in their applications to their probate judges.

DOES NOT FEAR KOLB.

Governor Jones Says That There Will Not Be Any Trouble.

Montgomery, Ala., November 26.—There will not be the slightest disturbance on inauguration day for two very good reasons.

First, there is no cause for challenging the result of the election as declared on the official count. Many of the most intelligent populist and republican leaders admit Colonel Oates's election.

"Second, it is known that the authorities are thoroughly prepared to stamp out any disorder. We are not in Mexico, where any petty thief can issue a pronunciamento and rally any respectable number of people to his standard of revolt. Armed bands, even if they could be gotten together, would not be permitted to come to the capital.

"Possibly the defeated candidate may take the oath of office somewhere before a justice of the peace on inauguration day and even go to the extent of issuing a proclamation as governor, but this would be just as harmless and have as little effect as the doings of patients in insane hospitals, who imagine themselves crowned heads. The report that the authorities contemplated arresting the defeated candidate for treason if he should take the oath of office and claim to be governor, is without any foundation. The state authorities will deal only with overt acts or resistance of the constituted authorities."

Has a Serious Charge to Answer.

Huntsville, Ala., November 26.—(Special.) Tom Lauderdale was arrested here last night for attempting to outrage the person of Mrs. C. F. Connell, of this city.

Blood Getting at Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., November 26.—(Special.)—Stringer Bogus, white, of Attalla, got on a spree last night and attacked Will Green, colored, and without any provocation, cut Green's right arm, severing an artery, from which he came near bleeding to death before a physician could be secured. Bogus was arrested.

Joe Rinolds, the Italian who was shot by Walter White, is in a precarious condition.

Albert Hinkle's Trial.

Americus, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—The trial of Dr. Albert Hinkle, for killing Dr. J. J. Worsham in December, 1892, was today set for January 10th. There will be three other murder trials, those of Robert Melvin for killing James Carrey at a picnic last June, and two negroes for homicide.

Alabama's Supreme Court.

Montgomery, Ala., November 26.—(Special.) The supreme court met today after a vacation since November 9th. No decisions were handed down today, but many will be tomorrow. The Birmingham division is up and many Birmingham lawyers are here.

CHURCH WORK.

Boards and Committees Nominated for the Next Four Years.

A SERMON BY REV. MR. RICHARDSON

"Uncle" Simon Peter, Who Has Been in the Ministry for Fifty-Four Years, Tells of His Life Work.

Rome, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—The fourth day's session was opened with Rev. W. F. Glenn, D. D., in the chair. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. S. Bryan. Bishop Haygood took the chair, but as his voice was so affected by preaching yesterday, he asked Dr. Glenn to conduct the business for him. The supernumeraries and superannuates were called, and these reported.

Rev. Dr. G. G. Smith spoke of his work as children's evangelist.

Two old veterans, Harwells Malsby and Leonard Rush, the latter eighty-seven years old, and a preacher for sixty years, also spoke.

Rev. Leonard Rush was invited to preach whenever and wherever he can throughout the conference.

The funds of the joint board of finance were distributed to the 104 claimants. The fund distributed amounted to about $15,000.

The bishop announced the following committee on the trial of Rev. Leake: W. P. Lovejoy, T. S. L. Harwell, W. J. Cotter, W. B. Stradley, C. S. Owens, H. J. Ellis, W. A. Parks, E. M. Stanton, C. C. Cary.

The following were referred to the committee on conference relations: Rev. S. P. Richardson and H. M. Newton, for the superannuated relation, and Revs. W. A. Dodge and J. W. McCrary for the supernumerary relation.

The presiding elders nominated the following boards and committees who will serve for the next four years:

Board of Missions—W. F. Glenn, W. A. Candler, W. F. Robinson, H. J. Ellis, J. H. Mashburn, W. T. Caldwell, J. A. Timmerman, J. B. Allen, C. S. Owens, A. C. Thomas, C. C. Spence, W. O. Butler, W. W. Wadsworth, W. A. Hemphill, E. R. Hodgson, H. B. Parks, Asa G. Candler, J. B. Davenport, J. S. Travis, M. G. Boyd, T. A. Jackson, J. B. Simmons, R. O. Medlock, S. N. Woodward, W. W. Turner, H. Y. McCord.

Sunday School Board—S. R. England, E. A. Copeland, M. D. Smith, W. R. Power, H. L. Crumley, B. H. Catchings, H. L. Embry, C. G. Goodrich, J. N. Snow, W. F. Brown, G. D. Stone, Charles Bass, B. F. Fraser, S. E. Berry, W. F. Colley, J. F. Shannon, J. W. Quillian, G. M. Napier, A. B. Pope, R. T. Daniel, R. G. Bignam, C. R. McKamie, C. L. Pattillo, R. M. McIntosh, W. P. Irvine, J. A. Peek.

Board of Education—J. R. Lewis, R. F. Irvin, J. B. Robins, George Winship, J. W. Roberts, W. P. Pattillo, R. J. Bignam, T. O. Powell, G. W. Grimes, T. M. Pierce, C. M. Ledbetter, E. W. Coleman, W. T. Hamby, I. E. Shumate, R. B. O. England, J. N. Wall, W. T. Hunnicutt, Bona Allen, F. P. Spencer, G. F. Oliphant, J. T. Warlick, R. W. Smith, O. C. Simmons, H. R. DeJarnette, J. R. King, J. W. Akin.

Board of Church Extension—C. A. Evans, W. F. Cook, R. P. Martyn, C. H. Ashford, W. S. Thompson, R. T. Dorsey, R. F. Eakes, F. B. Johnson, C. C. Cary, J. T. Duncan, G. W. Farr, J. D. Cooley, J. E. England, T. M. Ellis, Ford McRee, L. H. O. Martin, J. H. Little, W. S. Williams, J. R. McCleskey, B. S. Willingham, W. J. Wood, H. W. Camp, J. T. Richardson, J. G. Lester, W. F. Quillian, W. F. Turner.

Board of Colportage—M. J. Cofer, W. F. Glenn, J. H. Eakes, H. L. Edmondson, W. B. Dillard, J. D. Walker, Ulysses Lewis, W. A. Dodge, S. R. Belk, E. M. Blalock, M. Taylor.

Orphans' Home—W. F. Pattillo, H. H. Parks, H. M. Quillian, W. W. Brinsfield, E. M. Stanton, Thomas Moore, D. J. Myrick.

Conference Relations—J. M. Bowden, G. W. Duval, T. J. Christian, J. W. Stife, F. G. Hughes, J. B. Holland, W. L. Wootten.

Memoirs—J. F. Mixon, T. R. Kendall, W. Lewis, J. W. Heidt, J. T. Gibson.

District Conference Records—Crawford Jackson, A. W. Quillian, E. W. Ballenger, J. E. Rosser, E. C. Marks, J. A. Reynolds, J. D. Turner.

Examining Committees—Applicants: R. J. Bignam, W. R. Foote, W. B. Stradley. First year: B. P. Allen, L. P. Winter, S. H. Dimon. Second year: J. R. King, J. R. McCleskey, W. M. Winn. Third year: P. M. Ryburn, J. M. Turner, W. P. Rivers. Fourth year: W. P. Lovejoy, J. T. Lowe, S. B. Ledbetter.

The following young preachers, who have served two years on trial and have been found successful, were admitted: F. J. Mashburn, W. G. Crowley, G. W. Morgan, C. S. Wright, L. Warwick, W. A. Simmons, T. P. Graham, J. M. Fowler, J. D. Turner and S. Harris.

The women of the conference want to endow a scholarship in the Scarrit Training school, and they ask that the collection on Easter Sunday for 1895 be devoted in each church to that purpose. It was referred to the board of missions.

President E. H. Roe, of Wesleyan Female college, was introduced and spoke of his work. He presented the request of the alumni to build a $25,000 memorial chapel in honor of Dr. W. C. Bass. He also says that Georgia must raise $100,000 for endowment at once, as the demands are imperative.

At 11 o'clock the order of the day was the sermon of Dr. Simon Peter Richardson. He said it was one of the saddest occasions of his life to have to be superannuated. He was born in Newberry, S. C., 1813, and never saw a Methodist preacher until he was thirteen years old, and never knew anything favorable of Methodists as a child. His parents were Episcopalians. He thought his sister was disgraced by going to a Methodist altar at a revival. He was converted 100 times, he said, before he joined the Methodist church. God made him a Methodist when He made his brain, he declared. He joined the church in 1839 and joined the conference in 1840. He has preached for fifty-four years. His first year's salary, losing a horse during the year, was $55. In 1844 he followed a man who only received $15.

He built nine churches and a campground, and received $103 and a fine suit of clothes. He had been presiding elder twenty-two years; he was stationed fifteen years, was agent of the Bible Society ten years and agent of the orphans' home one year. Eighteen years ago he came to Georgia.

In his class joining the conference were Drs. E. H. Myers, Daniel Curry, Judge Longstreet, Captain Martin and Uncle Jack Deavors. Now he is alone, the only one who was in the conferenece in 1840.

"I never said a hard word of a man in my life," and I have gathered a few pebbles on the shore of the undiscovered doctrines of God," said the venerable preacher. "It is sad to say goodby to the itinerant work, but I will come to the conference and be with you. The church is better than it ever was. The Methodist church was never in so fine a condition."

The sermon was full of pathos. His peculiar humor and great power will never be forgotten.

The preaching at 3 o'clock was by Dr. W. F. Quillian, one of the former pastors of Rome.

The educational anniversary was held at 7 o'clock with a speech by Dr. Warren A. Candler. He pleaded for Christian education.

The conference will probably adjourn on Tuesday night.

Old and Young

suffer alike from General Debility. It is a common disease and results from a variety of causes. It should not be confounded with fatigue, which is transitory. In General Debility the weakness, unless arrested, will become permanent. The lost energy must be renewed, ambition stimulated, and the system built up. This can be accomplished by the use of

SLOCUM'S OZONIZED EMULSION TRADE MARK

Of Norwegian COD LIVER OIL with GUAIACOL

It stops the waste, enriches the impoverished blood, restores the nerve tone, renews the appetite, does away with "that sinking feeling," and enables the organs of the body to properly perform their functions—which means perfect health. **It is the kind Physicians Prescribe.** At all drug stores.

T. A. SLOCUM CO., NEW YORK.

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Second Choices Won Nearly All the Races at St. Asaph's.

Washington, November 26.—Favorites fared badly at the St. Asaph track today, none succeeding in reaching the wire first. The winners were second choices, with one exception. The great surprise was the success of First Light, a rank outsider, against whom 100 to 1 was once offered in the sixth race. Buckeye was beaten out for place by a head. In the match race between Wheloski and Romping Girl, the latter opened favorite at 3 to 10, but the late Pouch colt finally went to the post a 7 to 10 first choice. Romping girl allowed the colt to lead most of the route, but came on with a rush, finishing almost a length ahead. Minerva, with Lamley up, got through by a tight squeeze in the opening event. S. M. Street's filly Pretense broke a leg in a fall at the far turn and was shot. Jack Rose won by a neck in the second after a hard drive with Blue Garter. The third, a handicap for all ages, was a gift to Assignee. Elberon won easily in the fourth. The five and a half furlong event was practically a two- horse contest, Derfargilla finally besting Wernberg, who had been made favorite over Derfargilla.

Secretary McIntyre tonight denied that he had sold his interest in the track to Treasurer Kirk, and J. M. Hill and denied knowledge of any arrangement for continuing racing at St. Asaph after December 1st. Jockey Sam Doggett was forbidden to ride at the course during the remainder of the meeting for refusing to take out a mount in the opening event.

First race, seeling, half a mile, Minerva, 103, Lamly, 5 to 2, won; Austin, 104, E. Tribe, 6 to 1, second; Elise Morrison, filly, 109, Simms, 2 to 1, third. Time, :49¾.

Second race, selling, one mile, Jack Rose, 109, Simms, 7, to 2, won; Blue Garter, 98, F. O'Leary, 10 to 1, second; Tiny Tim, 107, E. Tribe, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:43½.

Third race, handicap, one mile, Assignee, 105, Lamley 3 to 1, won; Marshall, 112, Snedeker, 6 to 1, second; Equity, 108, Simms, 11 to 20, third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs, Elberton 104, Lamley, 5 to 2, won; Half Nine, 104, E. Tribe, 15 to 1, second; Equation, 110, Penn 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½.

Fifth race, selling, five and a half furlongs, Derfargilla, 101, Griffin, 2 to 1, won; Wernberg, 108, Simms, 2 to 5, second; Hullnut, 92, Nacey, 100 to 1, third. Time. 1:08.

Sixth race, six furlongs, First Light, 105, E. Finnegan, 100 to 1, won; Moderocio, 105, Griffin, 7 to 10, second; Buckeye, 108, Penn, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:17.

Seventh race, match for $250 a side, five furlongs, Romping Girl, 105, Bergen, 6 to 5, won; Wheloski, 110, Doggett, 7 to 10, last. Time, 1:04.

At Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., November 26.—The attendance at Cumberland park today was good, the track fairly fast and the weather pleasant. The purses were won by two favorites, two second choices and a third choice. With the exception of the third race the finishes were tame.

First race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Miss Gallop109, Barrett, 4 to 5, won; Cyrus second, Miss Mamie third. Time 1:09½.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Gold Dust 102, McCue, 3 to 5, won; Follow Day second, Tramp third. Time 1:02.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Revenue 105, R. Jones, 8 to 5, won; Renaud second, Press Conley third. Time 1:23.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs—Nellie Osborne 108, Knight, 6 tol, won; Rasper second, Prince third. Time 1:09¼.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Theodore 101, A. Barrett, 8 to 5, won; Imp Wolsey second, Jennie W. third. Time 1:43½.

At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., November 26.—The races were run in much brighter weather today and on a track greatly improved since Saturday. The crowd was moderately large and the sport good.

First race, six furlongs, Equator, 102, A. Clayton, 7 to 2, won, Lay On second, Millboy third. Time 1:16½

Second race, seven furlongs, Brownell, 105, Perkins, 7 to 1, won, Lewiston second, Contest third. Time 1:30¼.

Third race, five furlongs, The Commoner, 100, A. Clayton, 1 to 4, won, Geraldine second, Relict third. Time 1:02.

Fourth race, one mile, Cass, 93, Perkins, 5 to 2, won, Greenwich second, Orinda third. Time 1:42½.

Fifth race, Summer Coon, Laight, 10 to 1, won, Mary Lou second, Annie M. third. Time .55¾

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs, Isabelle, 96, A. Clayton, 8 to 5, won, Erstwhile second, Toloche third. Time .56¾.

Plimmer Defeats Kelly.

Athletic Club, Coney Island, N. Y., November 26.—There was a very good crowd at the arena of the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, tonight to witness the boxing contest. Plimmer defeated Kelly in the third round.

Dr. James Albrecht, chemist late assayer of the U. S. mint at New Orleans, after a chemical analysis, declares that Dr. Price's Baking Powder is "justly celebrated," and "perfectly pure and wholesome.'

CITY NOTES.

—Next Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. Charles S. Kingsbery, on Peachtree street, a social entertainment will be given by the Home Mission band of the First Presbyterian church. The occasion will be graced by the best musical talent of the city.

—the prosecution of the whitecappers has been suspended in the federal court for a few days to make room for the civil docket. For nearly three weeks the district attorney and Colonel T. W. Rucker, the assistant, have been hard at work and they have made a stubborn fight against the kuklux. The whitecappers convicted are still in jail. It may be several weeks before they are sent to the Ohio penitentiary.

—The first case tried before Judge Newman on the civil docket, and which is still in progress, is the suit for damages of Lula Leak against the receivers of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. She sues for the killing of her husband, Madison Leak, which occurred last year. The plaintiff is represented by Colonel J. W. Harris and Messrs. Glenn & Maddox. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell represent the road.

—The trial of the whitecappers charged with the murder of Henry Worley last year will not occur before January. This crime, in its thrilling interest, falls little short of the Roper case. An effort was made by the whitecappers to hang Worley, but he escaped from the noose after he was suspended. During the following week he was surprised in his cornfield and riddled with bullets. The record shows that Worley was a man of unusual bravery.

—The work of repairing the elevator at the custom house is slowly progressing. It is a great inconvenience to climb the steps leading up to the fourth floor of the building, but the elevator will be completed in a few days and then the public can be accommodated.

—The motion for a new trial in the case of A. W. Ballew, convicted of perpetrating a pension fraud against the government, will be argued before Judge Newman tomorrow afternoon. The defendant is out on bond.

—The first work towards the erection of the new Sixth Baptist church, on the corner of Mangum and Hunter streets, was done early yesterday morning. The present pastor of the church, Rev. A. C. Ward, was present. Lady members of the congregation shoveled for quite a while on the first load of dirt.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Is Hard at Work on the General Bill.

ONLY TWO POINTS WERE DISCUSSED

In Yesterday's Consideration of the Bill. The Technological and Asylum Appropriations—Legislative Notes.

The special order in the house yesterday was the general appropriations bill. At 11 o'clock the house went into the committee of the whole, with Mr. Boifeuillet, of Bibb, in the chair. The bill had been printed for the use of the members and was taken up section by section. The first section provided for the expenses of the executive department, that is the salaries of the state's officials, their assistants and clerks. Then came the judicial department with the salaries for the supreme court judges, superior court judges, solicitors general, supreme court officers, stenographers and other officers. Section 3 provides for the pay of the members of the legislature and the employes of the legislativr branch of the government.

No Opposition to These.

These three sections were adopted without dissent, for the appropriations were the usual ones covering the salaries heretofore fixed. The provisions of these sections are:

In the Executive Department—For salary of the governor, $3,000; secretary of state, $2,000; treasurer, $2,000; comptroller general, $2,000; attorney general, $2,000; commissioner of agriculture, $2,000; principal keeper of the penitentiary, $2,000; assistant keeper of the penitentiary, $1,200; principal physician of the penitentiary, $2,000; railroad commissioners (each), $2,500; clerk of the railroad commission, $1,500; state school commissioner, $2,000; state librarian, $1,800; assistant librarian, $800; resident physician of the asylum, $2,500; secretaries and clerk of the executive office, $6,000; clerk of secretary of state, $1,000; clerk of treasurer of state, $1,600; clerks in the comptroller general's office, including the insurance deparement and clerk in the wild land office, $4,000; clerk of commissioner of agriculture, $1,200; clerk of state school commissioner, $1,200; clerk of state bank examiner (act of 1891), $1,200; stenographer of attorney general (act of 1891), $600.

In the Judicial Department—For salaries of supreme court judges (each), $3,000; superior court judges (each), $2,000; solicitors general (each), $250; supreme court reporters (each), $2,000; supreme court stenographers (each), $1,500; sheriff of the supreme court $1,000.

In the Legislative Department—Compensation of the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, $7 per diem each, during the session of the general assembly, and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile, by the nearest practicable route, in going to and returning from the capital; members of the general assembly, $4 per diem each and mileage; secretary of the senate, $60 per diem, out of which he shall pay the entire clerical expenses of the senate as provided by the act of October 8, 1879; clerk of the house of representatives, the sum of $70 per diem, out of which he shall pay the entire clerical expenses of the house of representatives, as provided by the act of October 8, 1879; doorkeeper of the senate, doorkeeper of the house, messenger of the senate, messenger of the house, postmaster of the house, each $4 per diem and mileage; three gallery-keepers of the senate and three for the house, $4 per diem each; one assistant doorkeeper of the senate and one assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives, $4 per diem each; chaplain of the senate and of the house of representatives, each $100 for the entire session; four porters of the senate and seven porters of the house of representatives, $2 per diem each; four pages of the senate and seven pages of the house, $2 per diem each; one attendant of the senate and one attendant of the house, $2 per diem each; for compensation of the several committeemen of the senate and the house of representatives in visiting the various public institutions of the state, to be paid on an itemized statement furnished by the members of said committees, $25 each to defray the entire expenses of each member for the whole service, or so much thereof as may be necessary, provided they shall only receive an amount equal to the money actually paid out by them; to pay the incidental expenses of the general assembly, to be paid on an itemized account presented to the governor by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives, $85 for the house of representatives and $50 for the senate, or so much thereof as may be necessary; to pay the bill for stationery furnished the general assembly, $700, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Where There Were Discussions.

Then the fourth section providing for appropriations for the state institutions was reached.

The first appropriation under this head was $16,000 for the academy of the blind; then came $19,000 for the institute for the deaf and dumb; then for the university at Athens the sum of $8,000, all of which were endorsed.

The first discussion of the day came up over the appropriation for the School of Technology. The committee reported in favor of giving that institution $22,500, the same amount as given in 1893 and 1894, though the officers of the institution had asked for more.

Mr. Hurst, of Walton, moved to amend by making the sum $18,000. Mr. Hurst spoke in favor of the amendment and was replied to by Mr. Boynton, chairman of the committee. It looked as if the amendment would be carried, because on a viva voce vote it was very close, but before the vote was announced Mr. Boynton made another strong speech in favor of the original amount, during which he referred to the splendid institution and the magnificent way in which its affairs have been handled. Mr. Branan made a strong speech in favor of the appropriation, appealing in behalf of the boy who wants an education that will be practical—that will help him earn a living by the sweat of his brow.

Speaker Fleming urged the house to stand to the report of the committee and Mr. Humphries, of Brooks, gave the school the strongest kind of endorsement and said while he did not favor increasing the appropriations, he was certainly in favor of giving the school the same amount that it had had for the past two years.

Mr. Wilson rose to speak on the same line.

"I'll save the gentleman a speech," said Mr. Hurst, "if he will let me have the floor. I want to say that I yield to no man in pride for this institution. When I submitted my amendment I was under the impression that the amount was $4,500 in excess of the appropriation of 1893 and 1894. I am convinced, however, since looking at the general appropriation bills for those years that this is the same amount, and I therefore cheerfully withdraw my amendment."

The Asylum Appropriation.

This announcement was received with cheers and then the committee took up the paragraph referring to the lunatic asylum.

The bill had provided for an appropriation of $200,000 for 1894 and the same amount for 1895, but the committee on asylums, after a visit to the institution and a thorough study of its needs had recommended $210,000 for 1894 and $230,000 for 1895. Judge Hopkins, of Thomas, chairman pro tem. of the asylum committee, moved to amend the section by inserting these figures in place of the $200,000 in the committee's report.

Judge Hopkins made a strong speech in advocacy of his amendment. He said that he knew that to advocate an increase was unpopular, but he begged the members of the house to consider the real merits of his amendment. He told of the visit of the asylum committee to Milledgeville and of the close study which they made of the management of the institution and the way the finances had been handled. He compared the expense of keeping patients with the expense of caring for prisoners in county jails and showed the very small cost for caring for the state's wards at its greatest charity. He said that in advocating this increase he was actuated by no sentiment but the conditions at the institution, which were such as made an increase absolutely necessary.

After he had concluded Mr. Willingham, of Monroe, another member of the committee, strongly advocated the amendment. He went into details concerning the number of patients at the institution and the cost of maintenance of it. For the past eleven months the cost had been $185,596, which meant that the cost for the coming year at the same rate—the actual expenses under the most economical management possible—would be $202,491, or that there would be a loss of $2,491, and that, too, with the necessary increase in attendance. In the last five years the attendance had increased more than 25 per cent, while the appropriation has remained practically the same. There are now over 300 applications for admission to the asylum, in many instances the poor creatures being confined in the dungeons of the county jails. The last legislature made an appropriation for increased building room and unless there were an increase in the annual appropriation there would be absolutely no opportunity for caring for the increased attendance. Of eighty-four institutions of similar character in the United States the cost of maintaining patients per capita is smaller in the Georgia state asylum than in any other institution with the single exception of an asylum exclusively for colored patients in West Virginia.

In conclusion Mr. Willingham strongly urged his fellow members to come to the rescue of the state asylum and give the appropriations asked. He said that the statistics showed that 30 per cent of those suffering from mental troubles and pronounced to be insane could be cured if cared for promptly. "If," he concluded, "by this increased appropriation the mind of one sufferer can be restored I would say that the money were well spent. I earnestly urge the committee to adopt the amendment because it is absolutely necessary."

Mr. Boynton, chairman of the committee, said that one reason why the committee had not recommended an increase was that when it acted the report of the committee which had visited the institution was not before it. He said that the finance committee had heard that an increase would be asked for, but had no definite information on the subject, as the hour of 1 o'clock had almost arrived; he moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask permission to sit again, and in his remarks indicated that he would in all probability favor the increase.

The further consideration of the bill was made the special order for this morning immediately after the reading of the journal.

As to the Attorney's Fees.

Mr. Wallace, of Morgan county, has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1891, which was "to declare all obligations to pay attorney's fees upon any note or any other evidence of indebtedness void and of no effect," and in the place of that act he substitutes a provision providing that no attorney's fees shall be collected unless the attorneys have done actual work in the case, and then only to the amount of the proven value of the services rendered. The features of Mr. Wallace's bill are:

"That an act entitled 'an act to declare all obligations to pay attorney's fees, in addition to the interest specified therein, upon any note or other evidence of indebtedness void and of no effect, and to prohibit the collection of the same and for other purposes,' approved July 22, 1891, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"That no attorney's fees specified in any note or other obligations in writing shall be collected, unless such note or other obligation in writing is sued by some licensed attorney, regularly engaged in the practice of law. And then such contract to pay fees shall be enforced by the court, or the court and the jury, as the case may be, only for the proven value of the services rendered by such attorney, regardless of the stipulation as to the amount of fees set out in such contract. Provided that in no case shall such contract for fees be enforced for an amount in excess of that stipulated and expressed therein."

The House in Brief.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Broyles, the purpose of which is to allow unattached batteries of artillery to have additional sergeants and corporals. The bill is one introduced at the instance of the Atlanta Artillery.

Two bills were passed by the house—one providing for the registration of the voters of Pike county and the other amending the charter of Social Circle.

Mr. Boifeuillet, of Bibb, introduced a resolution providing that after its passage the governor shall be authorized to appoint a woman as assistant state librarian if he sees fit to do so.

Mr. Walden, of Glascock, introduced the usual bill to cut down the per diem of the secretary of the senate and of the clerk of the house, making the former $40 per day instead of $60, and the latter $50 instead of $70.

Mr. Hall, of Coweta, sent into the house the report of the committee appointed to devise means to relieve the supreme court, which has been considering the bill to submit to the people the question of amending the constitution so as to provide an increase in the number of supreme court judges. The report is adverse to the bill, the committee taking the ground that while an increase is to be desired, it is not advisable to submit the question again to the people so soon after it had already been passed upon by them.

New House Bills.

Mr. Boyles—To amend the act approved December, 1893, to provide for the reorganization of the military forces of the state.

Mr. Wren, of Jefferson—Amending section 1455 of the code, relating to the fence law.

Mr. Spence, of Carroll—To amend the act incorporating the town of Temple.

Mr. Pope, of Haralson—To incorporate Buchanan Male and Female college.

Mr. Walden—To amend section 197 of the code, to reduce the compensation of the secretary of the senate to $40 per day, and of the clerk of the house to $50 per day.

Mr. Smith, of Rockdale—To amend section 3338.

Mr. Wilson—To establish a public school system for Fort Gaines.

Mr. Jones—To amend the act incorporating the town of Eastman.

Mr. Broyles—To provide for the sale of homestead property.

Mr. Broyles—To provide for the sale of real property set aside for the support of wife in divorce cases.

Mr. Spence—To authorize the payment of pensions to certain widows of confederate soldiers for the year 1893, who were entitled thereto under the law and who failed to receive their pensions for that year, and appropriating $1,200 for this purpose.

If You Are Suffering

from any irritating, disfiguring humor or eruption, such as Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Ring Worm, Tetter, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Prickly Heat or Itching Piles, you can be speedily and permanently cured by using

Foster's German Army and Navy Cure

A positive remedy for all skin diseases, and insuring a bright, clear, healthy complexion.

50 Cents per Box at Drug Stores.

FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

A CENTRAL LEAGUE.

That Is the Name of a New Organization of Baseballists.

Two baseball leagues are anxious to have teams in Atlanta.

Ollie Beard wants to put a team here with representation in the newly organized Central league, while the old Southern Association is in the field and will, from the present outlook, do business at the same old stand.

The Central was organized yesterday. It is George Stallings's scheme, and if it goes through as he intends, Atlanta would be the tail to a kite, the other parts of which were up in Illinois and out in Arkansas. Stallings has the Nashville franchise and his idea is to make his city the central point, making everything else tributary to it. The dispatch from Nashville, printed below, tells of the organization of the Central League.

The Southern, it seems, is still in it.

The news from Nashville brought out the facts concerning the recent meeting of the Southern, which was held here, and which were kept a secret. At that meeting New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Charleston were represented. A five months' season was decided upon and President Young was officially notified of the action taken. He has given assurances of protection. Owing to the effort of the Texas-Louisiana league to get a foothold in New Orleans, there has been some controversy over baseball rights in that city, but the national board has given assurances that the Southern League rights to the city will not be disturbed.

The circuit has not yet been completed as a place was being held open for Nashville should the Central idea be abandoned. If it goes through, Nashville will be lost to the league. Memphis, too, but Memphis has not been considered this year because of her disgraceful throw-down of the rest of the league last season. Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus want places in the league, and there will be no trouble mking as good a circuit as ever.

As for Atlanta, it is announced that negoations are pending with Manager Jake Wells to come here. His splendid team of the close of last season can be secured almost in its entirely;and no manager has ever been in Atlanta in whom everybody had so much confidence as in Wells.

After last year's experience with Sullivan, it is not likely that an alien manager controlling a franchise will meet with much encouragement here.

The Story from Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., November 26.—(Special.) The Central Baseball League was formed here today with representatives, in person and by proxy, from six cities. One of these was Atlanta. But no local man was here from that city and the outlook is that there will be no local influences back of Ollie Beard, who wants to put in a team there. Memphis, Nashville, Little Rock, Terre Haute and Evansville were the other cities which had representatives. The league was organized by the election of A. B. Hill, of Nashville, president and George Stallings secretary. The cities of Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville, Little Rock, Evansville and Terre Haute were admitted to membership. A salary limit of $1,200 was adopted. A committee composed of George Stallings, Ollie Beard and W. I. Cherry was appointed to visit Lexington, Covington and Paducah, Ky.; Cairo, Springfield and Decatur, Ill., with a view to investigating the baseball outlook at those places They will start Saturday and report to an adjourned meeting. The league looks like a strong one and with the other towns in the jumps will be very short. The election of officers was only temporary, a committee on constitution and by-laws being appointed to report at the next meeting. Only two of the six cities making application are to be admitted to membership and the visiting committee will report as to which two are the strongest. They will be admitted, making an eight-club league. The Nashville franchise was granted G. F. Stallings; Memphis, R. B. Armour; Little Rock, M. A. Stone; Evansville, W. H. Stallings; Terre Haute, H. S. Schmidt. N. E. Young was telegraphed asking protection for the league.

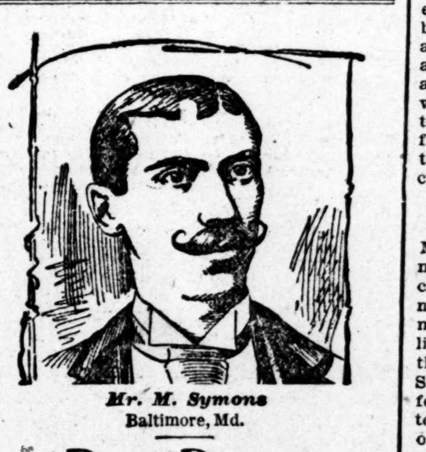
STICKING TO THE UNITED.

The Southern Associated Breaks Away from the Western.

New York, November 26.—As the outcome of the differences between the Southern Associated Press and the Chicago organization, styling itself the Associated Press, the following letter was sent today:

"New York, November 26, 1894.—To Victor F. Lawson, President of the Associated Press, of Illinois—Dear Sir: The Associated Press of Illinois, having violated its contract relations with the Southern Associated Press, this is to give you notice that from this date we will hold no relations of any kind whatever with your organization. Yours respectfully, J. H. ESTILL, "Vice Pres. So. Associated Press."

At a meeting held this afternoon between the executive committee of the Southern Associated Press, and the United Press, a contract was entered into between the two organizations through the operation of which the Southern Associated Press members and clients are brought into exclusive relations with the United Press. This gives the latter some forty new clients, all of which are simultaneously lost to the so-called Associated Press. These papers are scattered from Washington to the gulf and include among them the principal dailies in that territory.



Mr. M. Symons
Baltimore, Md.

Run Down

That Tired Feeling—Severe Headaches, No Appetite

Six Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Bring Back New Life.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—Before using Hood's Sarsaparilla I was frequently sick and did not know what was the matter with me. One day I would feel so tired I could hardly stand, the next I would have a severe headache and so on, not knowing what the next day would bring forth. I did not have any appetite and

Was Greatly Run Down.

I tried a good many medicines but they did me no good. Having heard a great deal about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to try a bottle. I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

am glad to say I soon felt better. I have now used six bottles and feel as well as ever. It has been of great benefit to me as I have regained my appetite and

Now Enjoy Good Health.

I can strongly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood medicine." M. SYMONS, 525 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Children's Shoes!

"TWO" pairs of the stoutest, trimmest, best Shoes for CHILDREN will cost you $1.50 or $2—less than "ONE" pair of precisely the same make and quality of SHOES is held at anywhere else in the United States, so far as we know.

Taking 600 pairs to close out a factory is what lets us make the price

75c and $1.00.

Patent Leather Tipped. Sole Leather Tipped.

Byck BROS. & CO.

Footcoverers to all Mankind. 27 Whitehall.

THIS TIME

TOO MANY CUTAWAYS....

Do you wear a Cutaway Suit? If you do, or would like to, you can get one from our stock at a greatly reduced price. We mean this. A trick has never been found in our advertising. When we advertise an article you can always, by coming to our store, find it just as advertised. . . . . . .

STEWART COLE & CALLAWAY

26 Whitehall St.

JAPAN CONSENTS

To Receive China's Proposals for Peace.

London, November 26.—The Times' correspondent in Yokohama says that Japan has consented to receive China's proposals of peace through the American ministers at Tokio and Peking.

The Daily News has this dispatch from Yokohama:

"It is reported that a large number of Chinese fled from Port Arthur on the night of the 21st, the Japanese designing a way for them to escape. Another report is that during the hottest of the fight part of the Chinese troops fled to the warships waiting to receive them. Thereupon the Japanese are said to have cannonaded the ships and sunk two."

WOYMING FOR SILVER.

She Will Send Two White Metal Senators to Washington.

Omaha, Neb., November 26.—(Special.)—Frank W. Mondell, congressman-elect from Wyoming, is in Omaha. Mr. Mondell notes that the entire Wyoming delegation to congress, while republican, will be free silver advocates. He was elected on a free silver platform and the senator to be chosen in January to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Beckwith's declination, as well as the senator to be elected to take his seat at the regular term, will be silver men. In Mr. Mondell's opinion the fifty-fourth congress will do something for bimetallism.

Yet to be discovered—the woman who was disappointed in cooking with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

A WIFE'S SUIT FOR WAGES.

She Wants Her Husband's Crop and So Does the Landlord.

Hogansville, Ga., November 26.—(Special.) Today one of the most remarkable cases on record in any court was disposed of by Judge Utting. It was the suit of Alla Wallace against her husband, J. J. Wallace, for services rendered by her during the present year as a farm hand, claiming a laborer's lien. J. G. Sims claims the crop also, as landlord, for supplies furnished Wallace and family to make the crop. By mutual agreement the hearing before Judge Utting was waived and the case went immediately to a jury and a verdict was rendered in favor of the landlord. The attorney for the woman announced that they would certiorari the case to the superior court.

Mayor McDonough Declines.

Savannah, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—Mayor McDonough will not be in the mayoralty race. He notified the Tammany committee today that he positively would not accept the nomination and the committee has made this statement to the public. The committee has also given notice that a mass meeting of all the citizens of Savannah will be called, perhaps this week, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to oppose Mr. Herman Myers, irrespective of club or faction.

Believed Assassinated.

Raleigh, N. C., November 26.—(Special.)—Governor Carr a few days ago received an application for a state reward for Calvin McNair and today, while considering this, was informed of McNair's arrest at Burlington.

Mr. Branch, of Robeson county, was called to the door of his house on the night of November 10th last and as he walked down the steps was shot dead by a concealed assassin. Evidence against McNair, though circumstantial, is exceedingly strong.

Cut His Throat.

Savannah, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—George W. Hooper, chief mate of the British steamship Skidby, attempted suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. It is probable that his attempt will prove successful.

Dementia as result of overwork and anxiety after recently incendiary ship fires is looked on as the cause for his action.

Fire at Athens.

Athens, Ala., November 27, 2 a. m.—(Special.)—Athens has again been visited by fire and two of her grocery firms are burned out. They are Messrs. James W. Allen and Pine Rogers. Both were insured. The fire at 2 a. m., is still raging and it may consume all of the north side of the square. age to adjoining buildings.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Gate City lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., will be held this, Tuesday, evening, at 7 o'clock in Masonic hall, old capitol building. All brethren duly qualified are fraternally invited to be present. Elevator at Forsyth street bridge entrance.
JOHN R. DICKEY, W. M.
ALBERT P. WOOD, Secretary.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"ITS PLEASANT TASTE AND ITS RICHNESS IN NATURAL CARBONIC ACID ARE AGREEABLE QUALITIES WHICH HAVE LARGELY CONTRIBUTED TO ITS WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY."
British Medical Journal.

State and county tax books now open. Pay now and avoid the rush.
A. P. Stewart, T. C.

MR. CHAPPELL TALKS.

What the President of the Industrial College Says for Georgia Girls.

The interests of the girls of Georgia are being well cared for. Since the establishment of the Normal and Industrial college the training and education of the fair sex in those lines by which they can make themselves self-sustaining has become a live question. The prospect and work of the college for women has excited the keenest interest.

President J. Harris Chappell, of the Normal and Industrial college, was in Atlanta yesterday. Speaking of the institution he said:

"I do not hesitate to say that the urgent, crying need of our school now is more room. We want a new dormitory building, and we have asked the state for it. I expect that the bill looking to this end will come up before the legislature some time this week and I am here to champion the measure. I am sure that if every one understood the necessities of the case it would go through without trouble. I have been forced to turn off 300 applicants this year from the present dormitory for want of room. The building will accommodate only 118 pupils, whereas we usually have 300 or more boarding pupils in attendance. Thus it is that over 200 girls are forced to board out in town, where the cost is much greater and the discipline and training not so good.

"Many earnest, noble, ambitious girls who are anxious to attend our school are turned away because they cannot be accommodated in the dormitory and we are not able to pay the additional cost of boarding in private families."

Professor W. T. Wenzell, the well-known chemist of San Francisco, writes: "I consider Dr. Price's Baking Powder to be pure and wholesome and in every way a superior article."

The Old Soap Factory Burned.

The old soap factory near the railroad tracks in the western limits of the city was burned early last night. The factory, which was abandoned three years ago, belonged to the estate of N. K. Neff. A box car on the Western and Atlantic track was also burned. A tramp who jumped out of a window in the factory gave the first alarm of fire.

Fire on South Pryor.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning an alarm from box 37 called the department to the corner of Pryor and Richardson streets, where a two-story dwelling house was on fire. The fire was quickly extinguished without damage to adjoining buildings.

An Ancient Fire Shovel.

Dahlonega, Ga., November 25.—(Special.)—There is a fire shovel in the clerk's office in this county known to have been in use for more than half a century. Mr. James Worley, Colonel Wier Boyd and several other former clerks who used to use it have long since passed away.

Shoes!

Shoes for CHILDREN will precisely the same make in the United States, so far

hat lets us make the price

$1.00.

ed.

ck

O.

Whitehall.

WAYS....

o, or would like to, you

reduced price. We mean

our advertising. When

by coming to our store,

ALLAWAY

MEETINGS.

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THE MESSAGE.

Gov. Atkinson Makes Some Important Recommendations to the Legislature.

STRONG WORDS FOR THE EXPOSITION

He Speaks of Some Needed Changes in the Legislation of the State and Makes Some Important Recommendations.

The first message of Governor Atkinson covering affairs of tate was sent to the legislature yesterday morning.

No similar document has ever received closer attention from a legislative body. It was a full and comprehensive document dealing at more or less length with all the questions now before the people of the state. The governor's reference to the necessity of reform in the judicial system and for the equalization of the work of the superior court judges; for reports from the courts by which the legislature can be informed of the progress of the work of those bodies; for a revision of the criminal law; for ballot reform; for the correction of the evils of the fee system, for normal training, for the militia, for the university and for pensions, were all of a nature calculated to attract close attention and his strong endorsement of the Cotton States and International exposition and his reference to the great benefits to be derived by the state of Georgia from the exposition evidently met with the heartiest approval of the members of the senate and the house.

It was a highly interesting document. In it he said:

November 26, 1894.—Members of the General Assembly: I desire to call your attention to some matters, which, in my opinion, deserve consideration and which I submit to you to be acted upon as, in your judgment, you may deem wise.

As reports from the various departments of the state have been laid before you, I shall not now make any suggestions which call for special legislation in addition to any of the departments of the government which are required to report to the general assembly, but shall leave you, in the light of reports made, to enact such legislation as, in your opinion, is necessary properly sustain them and to provide for the exercise of economy in the transaction of the business of each of them.

Our Judicial System.

I call the attention of the members of the general assembly to the great need of reform in our judicial system. Our present system is the same that was adopted in the early history of the state, and is now distinctively a pioneer system; it is not abreast with the times, nor does it adequately meet the demands which the condition of society and of business makes upon it. Our judicial system is antiquated; the machinery of our courts needs to act more easily and with greater promptness.

It cannot be denied that the rate of interest paid in Georgia is two or three times higher than in some other states of the union, largely because men who have money to invest prefer to put it where collections are more certain and where the courts can be relied upon to bring their cause to a prompt hearing. A dollar paid as interest in Georgia is worth to the money lender in New York, New England or Europe just as much as a dollar paid as interest in any other state. Men do not bring money here to lend at low rates as in some other states, because it is not to their interest to do so. When our sureties are safe and unquestionable and our courts act promptly upon causes, money will be as cheap in Georgia as it is in New York. As a penalty inflicted because this is not true, our people are paying, in high interest and exhorbitant credit prices, an immense tribute. It is, therefore, to the advantage of the people that our laws be so adjusted that they will aid in bringing down the rate of interest in this state, which would inevitably result in a large saving to our people in bringing to Georgia a large volume of money and in giving impetus to the growth of her enterprises. A properly constituted judicial system can aid in the accomplishment of this result and secure all other purposes for which courts are established.

Equalize the Work of Judges.

I will not now enter upon a detailed statement of what I believe these reforms should be, because, in my judgment, there is one step that should be taken as preliminary to this. The work of the judges in Georgia is notoriously unequal. In some circuits the jury work done by the judges will probably not cover more than twelve weeks in the year; in others the jury work itself will approximate forty weeks. I most respectfully urge upon the general assembly that a committee be appointed to investigate and report at your next annual session on the amount of work done in each judicial circuit and also to report by bill how this can be equalized. When this work has been successfully accomplished, the initial step will have been taken which, I trust, will lead to a readjustment of our judicial system so as to conform to the demands of our commerce and of our civilization.

Reports from the Courts.

The courts are an important part of our goverment, and yet there is no means by which the general assembly or the people of the state can ascertain how business in them is being dispatched in the various judicial circuits. At each meeting of the general assembly the representatives of the people should be able, by reference to the records of the proper department, to ascertain how this part of the public work is being transacted and what has been accomplished within the twelve months preceding. I, therefore, recommend that an act be passed requiring the clerk of each superior court in this state to transmit to the secretary of state, thirty days prior to the convening of the general assembly, in each year, a statement showing the number of cases on docket, how many of these cases have been in court longer than three years and how many have been disposed of with trial by jury and how many in chambers or by dismissal within the twelve months just preceding the making of the report. This report should be kept on file by the secretary of state and a summary of it for each judicial circuit should be printed and laid before the members of the general assembly.

Revision of the Criminal Laws.

I respectfully urge upon the members of the general assembly the necessity for a prompt revision in the penal laws of this state. The necessity for this will not be questioned by any one who will study them and look closely to the character and gravity of all offenses which are now punished as felony. The last general assembly took hold of this question and acted upon it in the house, with practical unanimity in the passage of a bill introduced by Hon. John I. Hall, which, for some reason, failed to pass the senate. The penalties imposed under our law are in many instances too harsh. I respectfully urge that you revise them in a spirit of justice and humanity. In numerous cases the law demands punishment for a felony when the offense should, in the discretion of the judge, or the jury be punished as a misdemeanor under section 4310 of the code.

County Chaingangs

I desire to join my predecessor in asking that the county chaingang be brought under the supervision of the penitentiary department and that, to enable this to be done, you give the penitentiary department an additional officer. That so large a part of our citizens who have been deprived of their liberty by the courts of the country should, in many instances, be left to the mercy of private individuals, to whom they are intrusted without the supervision of a public officer, is a reproach to our people, which I trust will not be permitted longer to exist. I cannot more strongly urge this upon you than to say that I most heartily commend what was said by my honored predecessor upon this subject. If each member of the general assembly will read what he so clearly, forcefully and wisely says in the message transmitted to you just before he retired from office, I feel confident that this great evil will be corrected and our state relieved of this stigma upon her honor. Whether the convicts are in the control of local authorities or in other hands, the duty to provide for state supervision is urgent. Our delay in meeting this duty is not to the credit of our character as a people.

Change of Venue.

I recommend that the law providing for a change of venue in criminal cases be so amended that the judge of the superior court may, in his discretion, change the venue of any case without first examing all persons in the county liable to serve on juries, when, in his opinion, the condition of the public mind in the county where the offense is committed is such that a fair trial cannot be had, and that such removal of the case be permitted at the instance either of the state or of the defendant.

Rewards.

I recommend that section 58 of the code be so amended as not to fix the amount of the minimum reward that the executive is required to offer where offiense charged is ginhouse burning, and that the amount of the reward in each case be fixed by the executive, subject to the other limitations in said section.

Pensions.

In the recent election, the people ratified the amendment to the constitution which provides that the legislature may pension a class of veterans not heretofore pensioned in this state. Up to this time, the state has pensioned only those veterans who were disabled in the confederate service, or whose disability is a result of such service. In the amendment to the constitution to which I call your attention, you are authorized to pension also those confederate soldiers who by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves. It matters not, you will readily understand, whether this poverty is traceable to the war or not. In carrying into execution this provision of law, I ask that you provide liberally for all worthy applicants, prevent any old heroes from dying in want, and yet that you do not enter upon a wasteful pension policy. This amendment is supplementary to the Battle bill, a law passed by the general assembly, and which can be found on page 118 of the acts of 1893. I therefore suggest that you take such steps as you may deem advisable to get thorough information as to the workings and operations of this statute, and as to the probable number of pensioners who would be entered upon our pension rolls on account of the legislation carrying into effect the provisions of this amendment, and that when such information has been obtained you act upon that subject in such a manner as to deal justly with the taxpayers and meet fully and generously the needs of that class of our honored fellow citizens whom the generous people of Georgia intended to aid by authorizing you to enact such legislation.

Should Correct the Evils of the Fee System.

To remove our officers from unnecessary temptation, provide just compensation for them, and effectually prevent a wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys paid as fees for public service, I earnestly recommend that the general assembly have instituted an inquiry into the compensation of such state officers as are paid in part or in full by fees, and to report by bill, or bills, fixing the compensation of such of said officers as are receiving sums in excess of the value of the services rendered. This matter is worthy of our serious attention. Iearnestly ask that you correct such evils as have grown out of the fee system.

Ballot Reform.

Under the election laws now of force in this state, it is in the power of every man to see that his vote is counted as cast. There is a certainty that, under this system, the real result of an election can be ascertained, and the will of the people declared as expressed in an election. While this is true, the process of contesting, where there is no registration law and no requirement that men shall vote in their own districts, makes the matter of a contest a herculean task. While the right of the legal voter to have his vote counted as cast is secure, it is an extremely difficult matter to purge the ballot box of illegal votes. I therefore urge upon you the necessity of changing our election laws, and providing a system wherein any unfair or fraudulent practices may be easily detected and effectively prevented. I cannot too strongly impress upon you, however, the necessity of deliberate action in this matter. Let it be done after a thorough study of the election systems of other states, and when the mind of the general assembly is mature and clear as to what system can be best adapted to the necessities of the case, and will be satisfactory to a people with the ideas and customs of the people of Georgia.

Common Schools.

It is hardly necessary for me to urge upon you the necessity of meeting the troubles which are now confronting the common school interests of the state, as I know you will do this promptly and wisely; but in addition to this, I respectfully urge that you look to all our educational interests and make it the duty of the state school commissioner to visit the higher educational institutions of this state, and, as far as possible, the high schools and public schools of the various towns and cities of the state, and require that a short and succinct report on the university and its branches be embodied in his annual report to the general assembly.

It should be the duty of the state school commissioner to endeavor to systematize all our educational interests, harmonize and form of them one perfect and complete system.

Normal Training.

I am gratified to know that the people of the state now recognize the value of normal training, and am also gratified to be able to report that the work of the normal department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville, is progressing satisfactorily, and resulting in immense good to the common schools of the state. The great disadvantage that the Normal and Industrial college is now laboring under, and which is seriously embarrassing it, in all its departments, is a want of sufficient buildings, both for classrooms and for boarders. The state can make no wiser investment than to make an appropriation to supply the needed buildings. I herewith transmit to you, as a part of this message, a letter written by J. Harris Chappell, president of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, urging the necessity for additional buildings. The arguments stated by him are clear, strong and convincing. I concur in what he says, and most respectfully ask that this appropriation be made.

The work being carried on by this institution is important to the state, not only because it adds to the intelligence of the people in the education given to the individuals who attend, but it prepares our women for new fields of usefulness, for becoming independent bread-winners, and equips our young women to become efficient and successful school teachers, thereby carrying its benefits to the children of the state and giving new impetus to the advancement of our common schools. There are so few vocations open to our women in Georgia that the state can do no better work than to prepare them thoroughly for those to which they are now admitted. She has so thoroughly demonstrated her fitness for the schoolroom, that the tendency, not only in Georgia, but all over the United States, is to leave this held chiefly to woman. The best equipped schools in this state are those which are being operated under local systems, where the local tax raised, supplemented with the state school fund, is sufficient to properly sustain the schools. Of the thirty-two local systems in Georgia, I have at my command only the statistics of the number of teachers in twelve. Out of 456 teachers in these twelve schools, 396 are women and 60 men; 87 out of every 100 of these teachers are, therefore, women. I have obtained statistics as to the proportional numbers of male and female teachers in several of the states of the union.

States.	Females.	Males.
Maine	84	16
New Hampshire	91	9
Vermont	88	12
Massachusetts	91	9
Rhode Island	88	12
Connecticut	87	13
New York	83	17
New Jersey	82	18
District of Columbia	87	13

To further illustrate this idea I give you some figures showing the sex of those who are attending some of the leading normal schools of the country:

States.	Females.	Males.
Massachusetts (all told)	996	42
Connecticut (all told)	401	1
Cook County Normal School, Parker's	195	20
Great School, Inglewood, Ill.	195	20
California (all told)	985	110
Louisiana (all told)	122	18
New Jersey (state normal)	305	31
New York (all told)	4,154	788
Peabody Normal college, Nashville	190	72

Without attempting to justify or approve the practice. I state as a fact that where men and women are each equally qualified to do work in the schoolroom, that, on account of the few vocations open to women and the multiplicity of applicants for each position which they can fill, to do the same work, women can be employed for much less money than men. Leaving out of question all higher and nobler considerations, and looking at it from an economical standpoint, alone it cannot be denied that it is good policy on the part of the state to spare neither pains nor money in the education of our daughters for work in the schoolroom.

Two things are necessary for the perfection of our common schools; one is thoroughly equipped teachers, and the other is money to pay them, that they may be induced to enter into the business of teaching. Until these two wants are supplied, our educational interests must fail to accomplish the desired results.

The power of a state section, of any people, is measured by the productive power of individuals. The uneducated and unskilled laborer who earns but 50 cents per day brings into circulation—adds to the wealth in existence—but $150 per annum, while the skilled laborer who can earn $5 per day adds to the wealth of and brings into circulation in the community where he lives, $1,500 per annum. One such skilled citizen, who entered Italy in the pay of Charles VIII.

When the French left the peninsula, these Albanians took service with the Venetians.

They were clad like the Turks, except that they wore no turban, and their principal weapon was a weighty scimitar.

Shakespeare got from the old Italian chroniclers his ideas about their appearance, and his language was such as to suggest the artists who illustrated his plays to more than the word "African" does to us now. Hence the revolting pictures of Othello, as a gigantic negro, in several fine editions of Shakespeare's works.

These and similar questions which present themselves to the reader of the masterpieces of English drama are much better understood by referring to the exhaustive article on Shakespeare in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The student will find there indubitable evidence of Shakespeare's having been a good Latin scholar, and fairly well acquainted with French and Italian, so that he was able to go to the fountain-head to satisfy his thirst for knowledge and seek materials for those grand portrayals which have commanded the admiration of succeeding generations.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Professor Louis Falkenau, late state assayer of California, writes: "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder makes fine lightbread, and I can recommend it to all wishing wholesome food."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

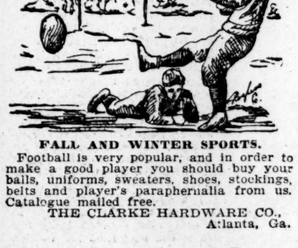
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Are found in the field with a dog and gun. We do not keep dogs but can supply you with the best makes of imported and American Breech-Loading Guns, Rifles and Pistols. Hunting Clothing in fair, good and best canvass and corduroy. Loaded shells in both black and nitro-powders. Our new catalogue is now out. We will mail you one free of charge on application.

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Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

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purify the blood, tone up the system. There is no remedy like them.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM



of every weary, thin or thin blooded person does its work with constant difficulty and fatigue. They feel "worn," or tired out, "run-down" or nervous.

Feeble people who are dyspeptic, find that exercise after a meal is sure to cause lessened power to digest food—because there is so little blood, and what there is, is carried off from the gastric organs to the muscles.

What is needed is plenty of blood, and that of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and to gain in blood is nearly always to gain in *wholesome flesh* up to the healthy standard.

Every one should have a certain surplus of flesh to meet the emergencies of sickness; to resist the attack of consumption, grip, malaria and fevers. Thin blooded people are always getting sick, and none of the organs of the body can get along without the food they require for work, which is, *pure blood*. To gain and to keep strength and flesh is the secret of health, usefulness and happiness. With new blood and refreshed nerves a confident feeling of returning health comes also.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in nine cases out of ten "the cry of the starved nerves for food." If you feed the nerves on pure rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease. It is bad practice to put the nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, coca compounds or malt extracts; what is needed is a blood maker. The "Discovery" is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an especial effect upon the stomach, liver, and blood making glands. For the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, weakened vitality, and for puny, pale people, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be equaled. Thousands have testified to its merits.

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Colonel Norwood is, perhaps, the most humorous lecturer in the South, and his oratory is unquestioned.

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AMOS FOX,
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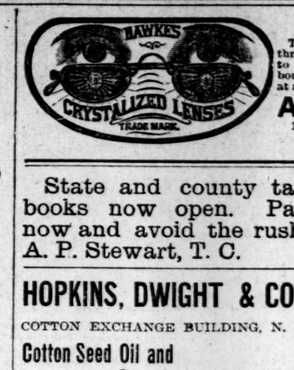
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A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN wanted for a good, profitable business—$3 to $5 daily, easily made. Experience not necessary. Apply after 1 o'clock p. m., 65 N. Pryor street.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS—First-class men for high class work. None but experienced, reliable men need apply. Call today. R., 127 Hotel Marion.

SALESMAN WANTED—We manufacture a 50-cent compound corkscrew that everybody wants, and we offer reliable men liberal inducements and exclusive territory to represent us. Apply at once, Sun Typewriter Company, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen or agents; good pay selling pants to order, $3; suits, $15; shirts, $1. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. june-19-4m-tues-th-sat

SALESMEN—We send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Staple seller; three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City. july 5-312t

WANTED—Active men in small towns, $75 per month can be made, and will prove it. We furnish samples free. Write us; we will explain. Address box 2508, Boston, Mass. nov18-28t e o d

WANTED—Good salesmen to sell calendars, cards and fans on commission direct from manufacturer; can make $50 per week. Richmond Lithographing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. nov 11 sun tues thr sat

WANTED.—A few persons in each place to do writing. Send stamp for 150 page book for particulars. J. Woodbury, 127 W. Forty-second street, New York City. sep30-1y

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept25— m

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADIES to write at home; $20 weekly; enclose stamp. Louis Smith, Milwaukee, Wis. nov 18—10t

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position in office or store, by an active, willing boy; writes a good hand and is anxious for work. Age 14 years. Address Robert, care Constitution office.

WANTED—By a young man of 22—a position as drummer in candy, grocery or stock feed line. Good references furnished. Address "Salesman," care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by young man, experienced in grocery, tea business and bookkeeping; any honorable employment. Address W. W. C., care Constitution. nov 25-3t.

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A GOOD REAL ESATE MAN with $1,000 in cash can secure an interest in the best paying office in Atlanta by addressing J. P. G., this office.

WANTED AT ONCE—Ten men with $5,000 each, for an enterprise that beats loaning money. Address immediately, K. W., Constitution office. nov 27-3t tu thur su.

FOR SALE—Second-hand drug store fixtures and showcases; will sell cheap. Palmer's drug store, Kimball house. nov 25 3t sun tue thurs

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SEND for little book, "How to Speculate GUIDE to Successful Speculation in Wheat, Stocks and Provisions;" valuable information to speculators and others; mailed free. Hemmingway, Bird & Co., Rialto building, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS in every state on salary and commission; agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis. nov25-7t

AGENTS WANTED—Outfits are now ready for Mark Twain's new book, "Pudd'nhead Wilson." best thing offerred in years. sold only by agents. New is the time for men and women in out of employment to make money. For terms, circulars, etc., call on or address H. C. Hudgins & Co. nov25 1m sun tues fri

AGENTS WANTED for RAND, McNally & Co.'s Maps and Universal Atlas of the World. Miss Laura Glover, general agent for Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida, 29½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. nov4-1m-sun-tues fri

WANTED—Intelligent, respectable, energetic women everywhere to sell an entirely new and original article, used daily by all women and misses; no competition; sells on sight; agents making $15 to $40 per week; light pleasant work; immense success wherever introduced. Address The Thomas Edwin Company, Box 222, Huntington, W. Va. nov-25-sun-mon-tus

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

MANTELS—Big stock; new goods; latest styles; lowest prices. We guarantee to save you 25 per cent on your mantel tile. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Peachtree street. nov 25 sun tues thur

COAL—Forced on the market 1,000 tons Fancy Nut at $3.50 per ton of 2,000lb, over city scales, delivered subject to approval. Cumberland Coal Co., phone 932, yards 132 E. Hunter or corner N. Forsyth and Poplar streets. R. L. Robinson, manager. nov23-1w e. o. d.

WANTED—500 people to buy their mantels from us; most complete mantel and grate department in Atlanta. Our prices are the lowest. Will save you 25 per cent on mantels. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. nov 25 sun tues thur

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WANTED—Boarders.

THOMPSON'S NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL, corner of Whitehall and railroad, is central. You can get a nice room for $2 per week, with privilege of office, parlor, etc., and be independent.

SPECIAL LOW RATES offered for select boarders. A trial will convince all of the unsurpassed comfort and luxuries of a refined home life. A new house in lovely location, with modern improvements, close to business and car lines. Personal attention given boarders in every respect. Take advantage of this offer. Call early and secure the neatest and best board in the city. Address "Superior Home," carrier 11. nov 27-4t su.

WANTED—A roommate for a young lady. Comfortable room with good board, very reasonable; select family. 60 West Harris Street. nov23-5t

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BOARDERS WANTED—Parties desiring board of unsurpassed quality can do no better than to apply to Mrs. N. H. Ware, East Point, Ga. House is newly furnished and just reconstructed. Only one block from depot. Suburban train runs hourly. nov 16—2w

AUCTION SALES.

BANANAS! BANANAS at auction at 47 Decatur—500 bunches bananas for whatever they will bring at the Phoenix auction house today at 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

PERSONAL.

BANANA AUCTION—500 bunches at your own price at the Phoenix auction house, 47 Decatur, 8:30 a. m., and 12:30 p. m.

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MANTELS—If you are building and want mantels call and see our stock. A beautiful oak mantel complete, with plate glass in top; tile hearth; tile facing; club house grate, for $15. Every one else charges you $22.50 for this mantel. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. nov 25 sun tues thur

KUHN'S CABINETS, $1.50 per dozen this week, 32½ Whitehall street. nov25 7t

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—One fine dray horse and double spring wagon, also one 10-h. p. boiler and engine. Philip D. Wilson, receiver, 50 North Broad street.

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SHORTHAND—I guarantee to teach shorthand, Munson's system, in three months for $25, in monthly payments. No charge for use of writing machine. Stenography, Constitution.

THE ECLECTIC NIGHT SCHOOL, in the Gordon school building; principal is a graduate from the Peabody Normal college with ten years' experience. Hours, 7 to 10. Terms $2.50 per month. Thomas B. Kirk, principal, 10½ Edgewood avenue. nov 7—till jan 1

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SPORTING GOODS of every description constantly on hand, for clubroom use. Send stamp for catalogue. Rothschilds Co., 739 Broadway, N. Y. nov 3 1 mo

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FOR RENT—Nice residence, 77 Windsor st.; all conveniences, very large lot; cheap. Apply 71 Whitehall street. nov 27-tu su

FURNISHED—6-r. cottage, every convenience, near in and very desirable, third door east of Capitol ave. car. Apply 242 Woodward ave. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 11 Cone street, one block from the postoffice; hot and cold baths; everything new.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—Forced on the market 1,000 tons Fancy Nut at $3.50 per ton of 2,000lb, over city scales, delivered subject to approval. Cumberland Coal Co., phone 932, yards 132 E. Hunter or corner N. Forsyth and Poplar streets. R. L. Robinson, manager. nov23-1w e. o. d.

MANTELS—If you are building and want mantels call and see our stock. A beautiful oak mantel complete, with plate glass in top; tile hearth; tile facing; club house grate, for $15. Every one else charges you $22.50 for this mantel. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. nov 25 sun tues thur

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 people to buy their mantels from us; most complete mantel and grate department in Atlanta. Our prices are the lowest. Will save you 25 per cent on mantels. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. nov 25 sun tues thur

WANTED—Everybody to look at our mantel stock. We'll save you money; new stock, best styles and lowest prices. Our $25 oak mantels, finest plate glass, tile facing, tile hearth, clubhouse grate, beats the earth; can't be duplicated under $35. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company nov 25 sun tues thur

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS—6, 7, 8 per cent on city property; $12 to $17 per thousand (principal and interest) payable monthly; notes bought; money in Atlanta. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved residence and business property in this city. Roby Robinson, cashier, 104 Edgewood avenue. nov 14 1m dai.y

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

CHOICE CITY and farm loans negotiated throughout Georgia; deal direct with W. C. Davis, attorney, Room 43, Gate City Bank Building. nov6-6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 7 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf

LOANS—3 or 5 years negotiated without delay on business property at 6 per cent; residence at 7 per cent. Also on B. and L. plan, principal and interest repayable monthly. Maillard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building. nov8—1m

MONEY on hand at all times to lend on real estate at 8 per cent, repayable monthly, and will buy good notes. W. T. Crenshaw, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co. tf

FOR FARM LOANS anywhere in Georgia come or write to The Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, No. 37½ Whitehall st., Atlanta. nov2 5m

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK lends money on real estate, buys purchase money notes. J. K. Ottley, cashier, Gould building.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan4-1y

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, etc. Liberal loans, lowest rates, your own time. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur street, Kimball house. june23-1m

WANTED—Rooms.

WANTED—Three or four rooms, completely furnished for light housekeeping. References exchanged. Address U. X. T., Constitution office.

WANTED—Four or five connecting rooms, close in. References exchanged. Address L., this office.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad, Corner Walton St.

We must at once rent the Mrs. J. W. Rankin residence, on Capitol avenue, No. 201; ten rooms, elegant in every particular; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Rankin is going south in a few days, and will rent this house very reasonable to desirable tenant.

Also a brand new 7-room house, No. 75 Williams street, one door from West Baker, very modern; rent by the year at $25.

A desirable 6-room cottage, No. 42 Luckie street, near Peachtree, all on one floor; new plumbing, etc.

A desirable central store, No. 36 Peachtree street.



"It made me Hands thot Sor' I couldn't slape; an' if it was thot harrd on me hands, how harrd it must be on the durrt!" This is the way a good old Irish woman praises some washing-powder or other which she prefers to Pearline. As it was proven she had never tried Pearline, the compliment would appear to be in favor of Pearline. Whoever heard of any one claiming that Pearline hurt the hands? But there's the trouble. —Pearline is the original washing compound; its success has drawn out thousands of imitations—so popular that to many it indicates any powdered washing material.

Beware of imitations. 413 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 27, 1894.

New Markets for the South.

Mr. Frank G. Carpenter's letter in Sunday's Constitution on the industrial situation in Japan was a revelation to American readers.

It seems that the Japanese are making wonderful progress in manufacturing. Mills and factories equipped with modern machinery are going up all over the empire, and their products are equal and frequently superior to the best goods manufactured in the United States and Europe. The city of Osaka alone has forty-six cotton mills with 600,000 spindles, and by the end of this year the number will probably be increased to 1,000,000 spindles. Mr. Carpenter believes that Japan will soon be the chief exporter of cotton goods to China, India and even to the United States. Their people are skilled artists and ingenious workers, and they are already shipping great quantities of their goods to this country.

Much of the cotton used in the Japanese mills comes from America, and it is estimated that $14,000,000 worth of it is purchased every year, although we sell only $3,000,000 worth of goods to Japan yearly. Our cotton, instead of being purchased in American markets; is purchased by the Japanese in Liverpool, and England makes the profit that should come to us. We ship it to Liverpool, and it is then sent to Japan via the Suez canal.

Now, this state of affairs is unnecessary and should not be endured by the American people. We purchase $17,000,000 worth of goods annually from Japan, and sell her in return only $3,000,000 worth. England sells Japan $17,000,000 worth of products yearly, and $14,000,000 worth of this is American cotton, while she purchases only $3,000,000 worth of Japanese goods. England also gets most of the Chinese trade, which now amounts to $300,000,000 a year. Our country furnishes the raw material and the English middle men fix the price and sell it at a profit in the Asiatic markets to 800,000,000 customers, using America as her catspaw to rake out Chinese and Japanese chestnuts for her.

Our consul in Japan thinks that the American trunk lines should be induced to lower their freights so that we may successfully compete with England in laying down our cotton and other products in Japan. The trade of Japan would then naturally be diverted from England, and would come to us. This would increase the freight traffic of our railways and more than make up for their reduce rates in hauling freight intended to be shipped to Japanese ports.

Even under our present adverse conditions it would be possible to ship cotton from southern ports to Japan and offer our customers there better terms than they can get in Liverpool. The thing needed, however, is to push our Nicaragua canal enterprise, and then, with the advantage of that short route to Japan, England would be unable to compete with us. When we get this waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific 60,000,000 consumers in Sopth America who now give the bulk of their trade to England will find it more convenient to seek our southern ports and markets, and Japan, China and India will turn away from England and deal with us in order to reap the advantage of quick transit, low freights and cheap raw material.

When that time comes Liverpool will no longer fix the price of our staples. She will be unable to control the Asiatic and South American markets, and the American growers of cotton will ship it direct to the consumers in the far east.

This brief outline of the policy which will emancipate us from our commercial serfdom to England should induce our statesmen, business men and transportation managers to work together in harmony to secure this trade, which naturally belongs to us. The first thing to do is to construct the Nicaragua canal. If this enterprise is compelled to wait, our trunk lines should be urged to agree upon lower freights for goods and products to be shipped to Japan, China and South America. If this is found to be impracticable, it will still be possible to make our southern ports the markets from which our raw material and goods will be shipped to the countries whose trade we are seeking. The rapid development of the cotton industry in Japan is in itself a sufficient inducement for us to use every possible means of quickening and cheapening transportation between this country and the east and Spanish America. Twenty years ago General Grant said that if we built the Nicaragua canal Japan would purchase 1,000,000 bales of cotton yearly from us, and the industrial progress of that country in recent years makes it safe to say that she would now take at least 2,000,000 bales a year. Such possibilities are surely worth working for.

Can Macon Afford It?

The failure of the Macon Exposition Company to pay the premiums which it agreed to pay the successful exhibitors at the recent Dixie Interstate fair has excited widespread dissatisfaction, and the exhibitors who were awarded premiums are complaining bitterly.

The exposition company is composed of some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Macon, and the prospectus of the fair embraced the names of many leading Georgians and the governors of other southern states. Naturally the exhibitors felt encouraged to do their best, and it is admitted that they made the fair a first-class exposition. It is not treating them fairly to make them lose the results of their labor, and we cannot believe that Macon will allow them to go without the justly-earned rewards of their skill and toil.

The truth is, Macon cannot afford to do it. Her wealthy citizens who organized the exposition company should go down into their pockets and foot the bill, and we believe that they will do it. If they do not, then their failure to live up to their contract will injure Macon, injure Georgia and injure the prospects of future fairs and expositions in this state. The payment of the premiums was promised "after the close of the fair," to use the language of the official prospectus, but the great majority of the exhibitors are still waiting.

The state agricultural society also has a grievance. The exposition company was to pay it $1,750 on the second day of the fair, but it asked for a week's delay and then paid only $1,000.

Clearly this way of doing business must necessarily hurt Macon, Georgia, the agricultural society and our future expositions. The people of Macon are liberal and public-spirited, and we cannot believe that they will let the matter rest here. We feel satisfied that they will raise the money and redeem every pledge made by the exposition company.

Georgia's Geological Interests.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will decide to continue the appropriation for the state geological department.

As at present organized our geological survey is doing a good work in aiding the material development of the state, and in one instance an investment of $240,000 of outside capital has been made in Georgia upon the representations made by the chief of survey.

It would be a public calamity to interrupt or suspend the work of the department just at this time, when it promises so much and is so much needed. The surveys of the marble and corundum deposits of the state have been finished and considerable progress has been made with the gold and phosphate deposits. Bulletins in regard to our gold and bauxite deposits will soon be issued, and it is of the greatest importance that the geological department should not be hampered or checked until it finishes the task upon which it is now engaged.

Our old red hills are full of inexhaustible wealth, and when the world is better informed regarding our mineral resources we may expect a rush of capital and enterprise. A splendid geological exhibit at our exposition next year should be one of its most interesting features, and this is another strong reason why the appropriation for the completion of the survey should be continued.

Governor Atkinson's First Message.

The governor submitted his first message to the general assembly yesterday, and in presenting it elsewhere today The Constitution takes this occasion to cordially commend it.

The message is a good one, and the general assembly can make no mistake in following the track blazed by the governor.

Attention is called to the necessity for reform in our judicial system, the present system being antiquated and the laws governing the administration of justice being inadequate to meet the increasing demands upon the courts.

The governor recommends that the county chaingang system "be brought under the supervision of the penitentiary department of the state." The suggestion merits favorable consideration, and if it is adopted it will go far towards remedying the evils of punishment by private individuals, and it will put the state in a position where it can better handle the reformatory question.

The governor asks for liberal provision for worthy pension applicants and calls special attention to the evils of the fee system, earnestly recommending "that the general assembly have instituted an inquiry into the compensation of such state officers as are paid in part or in full by fees." The legislature should act immediately on this suggestion, and if it authorizes the appointment of such a committee as is proposed by the governor, it will begin a work of reform which will not be stopped until the fee system is entirely abolished or vasily modified. There are public officers in Georgia today who are receiving from ten to twenty thousand dollars per annum in fees, while the governor of the state gets but $3,000. This incongruity is entirely unjustifiable.

In the matter of ballot reform the governor's utterance is not as satisfactory as in other features of the message, though he commends "the necessity of changing our election laws and providing a system in which unfair and fraudulent practices may be easily detected and effectively prevented." This recommendation is wise, and the governor should have stopped right there. It was not necessary for him to say that under the present election system "the right of the legal voter to have his vote counted as cast is secure," nor is it true that "there is a certainty that under this system the real result of an election can be ascertained and the will of the people declared as expressed in the election." On the other hand, the exact reverse is true, and what better illustration is there that such is the case than the recent acceptance by both sides, in the tenth district, of the proposition to declare the election off because it was manifestly fraudulent and reproachful to the better sentiment, not only of the district, but of the state. Our present election laws are monstrosities, and it has been conclusively demonstrated in the tenth district that they are travesties on fairness in some counties. We heartily commend the governor's suggestion that the present system be changed, and we do not agree with him in the position that the existing election laws "protect every voter." If so, why the necessity of a change?

The governor is right in his recommendation that the common schools of the state should receive liberal treatment and that special attention should be paid to the matter of normal training. He is particularly felicitous in his words of encouragement to the state university and the School of Technology, stating that each "should receive your aid and the fostering care of the state. We must look to the state to properly sustain our institutions. It is the duty of our state to educate the people and perfect these educational institutions."

The militia is presented to the favorable consideration of the general assembly, which is asked to give it "the necessary aid and proper encouragement."

Of the Cotton States and International exposition the governor says that "Georgia has the greatest opportunities which have come to her during her existence as a state." He recommends that the general assembly use all proper means to enable the state to attract the attention of the civilized world to "her climate, her resources and her advantages."

The message is a good one, and it is one on which Governor Atkinson can well afford to stand. It is a progressive and liberal document, and if the legislature does as well by the governor's recommendations as he has done by his administration in making them, it will have abundant cause for congratulation. The Constitution warmly commends the message, and there is not a recommendation in it that does not meet our approval.

The Good Times Coming.

The Nashville American does not believe in tattling about hard times and predicting calamity. It says:

The recognition of the truth of existing conditions, be they hard times, depressions in business or financial stringencies, does not demand that people shall get upon the house tops and make matters worse by proclaiming aloud their pessimistic theories and beliefs, nor can any good be accomplished by going up and down the streets attempting to make converts to the belief that the country, from a business point of view, is on the down grade. A man may really be convinced that this view is a correct diagnosis, and that he is correct in his calamity predictions, but what is the use of his converting to his way of thinking others who, before they fell under his influence, were content to work and strive and still keep up their courage with the spark of hope left in their breasts telling them that the worst is over and a change for the better is at hand. The pessimist makes many others miserable, unhappy and full of fear as to the future, while he does no good to himself or the community in which he lives.

This is on the right line. We have pulled through the worst of the depression, trade is reviving, our industries are starting up, new mills are being erected and there are many thousands more people at work than found employment six months ago.

The reaction has come, and the pendulum is slowly but surely swinging back to good times. Here in the south the people have suffered less than their brethren of the east and west. They have at least held their own, and they will now be the first to profit by the return of prosperity.

The rapid building up of our manufacturing interests during the coming ten years will give our people work and wages, and make new markets for our farmers. Under our new policy of raising our own food crops and manufacturing our own material we are bound to grow rich, and if we stick to it there will not be another spell of hard times in the south for at least a generation to come.

Plenty of Corn.

The New York World, referring to the statement that the southern corn crop this year will amount to a full third of the total crop of the United States, expresses some surprise, and says that if it is true it "will have a marked effect in increasing the amount of surplus cash the people of that section will have for New York trade."

As to the truth of this particular statement we do not know, but it is undoubtedly true that the south has grown, for the first time in many years, a sufficient amount of corn to supply its own needs. It is also true that a large number of farmers would have corn to sell if there was any demand for this grain among their neighbors. But southern farmers have not been in the habit of marketing their corn, even when they had a surplus. They store it in their cribs in the ear, and those who buy from them have to buy it in that shape.

To be marketable, corn must be shelled and sacked, and this process calls for facilities which the southern farmers have not provided themselves with. When they have a surplus of the grain they simply count it as a gain for the next year.

Under these circumstances we do not see how the big corn crop of the south will add anything to the surplus cash the people will have for New York trade. The cash crop is the cotton crop, and cotton at 5 cents a pound represents not only a net cash loss to the planter, but a tremendous reduction in the amount of cash available for business and trade in the south.

Nevertheless the big corn crop is a great blessing to the farmers. There was at one time a prospect that unpropitious seasons and a tendency to increase the cotton acreage would compel our farmers to depend on the west for their corn and their bacon, but this tendency has been gradually working its own cure. Our planters have discovered for themselves that they cannot afford to buy bread, meat and plantation supplies with the money which they receive for their cotton, even when prices are on a just level, and for ten years or more they have been diversifying their crops and gradually working out the problem that is involved in making a cotton farm self-sustaining—for it is and has been a problem, in spite of the ease with which it has been settled by various newspaper editors and writers.

But the farmers have been gradually working out this problem, and their success, aided by better methods and propitious seasons, culminated this year not only in an enormous corn crop, but in good crops of smaller grain. Along with this they have been devoting more and more of their attention to raising horses, cattle and hogs. Now, while surplus grain crops in the south, with 5-cent cotton, do not mean more cash for trade in New York, they do mean a great deal for the farmers. A surplus corn crop in the south means more bacon, fatter mules and horses, and a greater degree of the contentment that grows out of a reasonably safe outlook for the immediate future.

A surplus of corn means more hogs in the south, because it is more profitable to make it into pork than to put it in a shape for market at present prices. In spite of the short crop in the west, corn is worth not much above 35 cents a bushel on the western farms. It is no more profitable to raise corn for market in the south at 35 or 40 cents a bushel than it is to raise cotton at 5 cents a pound. But it is profitable to turn the corn and 12 1-2 cent bacon.

As a matter of course editors who advise the farmers to quit raising cotton altogether do not realize that every business and commercial interest in this section is based on the growth of this staple commodity, nor do they realize that any serious cutting down of the crop would stimulate the growth of the staple in India, Egypt, Russia and Argentina.

There have been vast changes of southern trade during the past ten years. The time was when long meat trains supplementing the corn trains used to roll into the south through Atlanta. It is no longer necessary to haul meat and grain into the south by the train load. The movement has been growing smaller year by year until now it is smaller than it has been since the war. This shows beyond all question that the farmers have been slowly improving their methods by reducing their expenses and by building their corn-cribs and smokehouses on their own land, instead of having to pay rental on them in the west.

There are so many leaks on a cotton farm that it requires time and patience to stop them up. But it is gratifying to know that our planters have made such satisfactory progress. The hard times that result from vicious legislation are an evil, but by reason of them the cotton growers, along with all other classes who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, will be compelled to learn a lesson in economy that will stand them and their children in good stead hereafter.

A big corn crop in the south means more hogs. It also means plenty of forage—what the boys on the Sandtown road call "ruffage"—and this means fatter cattle.

Mr. Horace White calls the little premium on gold an "apparition." Mr. White should get used to this ghost. It will take on substance after awhile.

Let us now, as good citizens, clear the decks for another bond issue. It is due in April or May.

Mr. Carlisle says he never wrote a line in favor of the free coinage of silver. But he has written at least one letter that could be construed that way.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland says that the Sunday newspaper is more necessary than the family dinner on the Sabbath.

China is willing to pay Japan 250,000,000 taels to stop the war. It has been a game of heads and taels all the way through.

Robert P. Porter writes from London: "While some English journals have joined certain American journals in ridiculing the well-meaning people who have formed the anti-lynching committee, there is a deep under current on this subject which is injuring the southern states far more than those who have not been drawn actively into the question of English investment for the south as I have, can surmise. This feeling is by no means all sentiment. An Englishman whose word and active cooperation could send a million sterling to any legitimate southern enterprise said the other day: 'I will not invest a farthing in states where these horrors occur. I have no particular sympathy with the anti-lynching committee, but such outrages indicate to my mind that where life is held to be of such little value, there is even less assurance that the laws will protect property. As I understand it the states, not the national government, control in such matters, and where those laws are strongest there is the best field for British capital.'"

Mr. R. E. Robinson, the newspaper man who recently visited an island on the western coast of Mexico will not give the story of his adventures to the public. The savage islanders killed him and ate him.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

The Rome Tribune of Sunday was a remarkable newspaper—one of the best ever issued in that flourishing city. It consisted of sixteen pages, ninety-six columns, and was in all respects a model Sunday newspaper. Colonel Addison Knowles deserves great credit for the big advertisement he is giving the city of Rome and the county of Floyd in his splendid newspaper.

The editor of The Stewart County Hopper takes the party's reverses coolly. He sings:

"While November's on the wane,
And the democrats are beat,
You grind up your sugar cane,
And sow a little wheat."

The Stewart County Hopper is still on deck. The editor says:

"A constable, two bailiffs and a sheriff have been prowlin' 'round The Hopper office ever since the editor disappeared. After lookin' in the office they declared off and took a two months' vacation."

A Georgia exchange embodies a great truth in the following:

"You may work and worry and
Study and think,
But you can't do business
Without printer's ink."

Here is a good maxim from a Georgia exchange.

"March to glory
With one accord;
Pay the printer
And praise the Lord!"

Mr. H. J. O'Shields, of The Bremen-Chronicle, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his progressive newspaper.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Little Song of Hope.

No tears, dear, if the black skies frown—
Hope for the best!
No storm the rainbow's smile can drown—
Hope for the best.

There is a light somewhere. Some day,
From east to west
Will shine a deathless mornin's ray:
Hope for the best.

Old proverb! Yea, but cheering—sweet—
Divinely blest;
Even with the sharp thorns 'round your feet,
Hope for the best.

What hope in sighing? Time still flies
From life's unrest;
Tears blur the blue in God's sweet skies:
Hope for the best.

And, old or new, still sing the song
That life love's best;
One melody a whole life long—
Hope for the best.

—F. L. S.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich has captured all the exclusive, cultured critics with his poem on unrestricted immigration. We always said that Tom was a poet, but we never dreamed that he would eventually tackle the tariff and bring the muse down to foreign pauper labor, "and sich."

Out of Sympathy.

This is wrote on every steeple—
An' it ort to make you sad:
These here times is like the people:
Mighty bad!
Mighty bad!

James Whitcomb Riley's "Poems Here at Home," published by The Century Company, are now in the twentieth thousand. That's the kind of popularity that the "polished" critics don't like.

One Idea of Thanksgiving.

"Have you got anything to be thankful for this year, Jones?"

"Not much. Had a jug full, but the blamed jug leaked!"

It is said the Chinese government "will not give out any war news." Of course not. China doesn't want to flatter Japan.

A Timely Hint.

Be the weather fair or murky,
Cease your sighs and moans;
Ask a blessing on the turkey,
Give the dog the bones!

It's strange that some of these fellows who are in the literary swim can't swim a lick!

A Remedy.

When "to the dogs" the country goes
And patriots are pained,
One hope remains to soothe our woes:
See that the dogs are chained!

The average Georgia weekly editor is now devoting all his energies to his mammoth Christmas trade edition.

Another Freak.

"This is a great government!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Orders a general Thanksgivin' when there ain't a cent o' money to buy turkey!"

We recently stated that Eugene Field would write rockaby poems for Brother Bok's Ladies' Home Journal. The first has just appeared. In it 'Gene tells the polite readers of The Home Journal of a bright little boy who "had the belly-ache." 'Gene is coming to be a realist in his child-poems.

GEORGIA AND THE BONDS.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Secretary Carlisle has given notice of another bond issue of $50,000,000, ostensibly for the purpose of replenishing the gold supply of the treasury. Under this administration only gold is considered as money of final payment. All other sorts are looked upon as mere token money, to be redeemed, on demand, in gold. Under that policy it is held to be absolutely necessary to keep a large stock of gold in the treasury; but as the very conditions which create this necessity make it impossible to retain the necessary stock of gold in the treasury, resort is had to selling gold bonds to secure a supply. Although it is a remedy which cannot possibly cure the disease, but simply increases the necessity for more medicine of the same sort, the prince of financial quackery who presides in the white house doesn't care to change the practice. It is an ill condition that has its beneficiaries; and as they happen to be his Wall street cronies, it would seem that he considers their advantage as more than an offset to the stupidity and the humiliations of the policy.

LaGrange Reporter: A Washington dispatch says "Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle understand each other pretty well." Let these gentlemen, then, explain to the country their cat-in-the-well financiering—how they expect to get the feline out, when she crawls up six feet each day and falls back ten feet each night. The gold is being drawn out of the treasury to buy bonds to get more gold for the treasury. In the meantime, the country is sinking to a lower deep, while seeming to be crawling up a little. The periodical sinkings and crawlings would afford an amusing study in finance, if they were not so serious in their consequences to the sweating millions.

PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

Columbus Herald: Hon. J. C. C. Black is a man of untarnished reputation. He is known to all Georgians as an absolutely honest and fair man. He is not the man to defraud any creature out of his or her rights. Therefore, since charges of fraud have been made in the tenth district, we are not surprised that Major Black has proposed to resign and go into another race with Tom Watson. The major is right. He will wipe up the earth with Watson next time

Americus Times-Recorder: Notwithstanding his late illness Speaker Crisp has disposed of a vast deal of work since the recent congressional campaign, and will now take a brief respite before again taking up the gavel in the house. He expects the forthcoming session to be a busy one, and will hardly return home before congress adjourns.

Tifton Gazette: Governor Atkinson is winning applause from his friends, and golden opinions from his opponents upon the splendid manner in which he has taken hold of the reins of Georgia's government.

SOME SOUTHERN STORIES.

Down on Lake Osborne, Fla., lives a hermit. He is not of the long-haired and bearded kind that are read of in children's books, and who will permit no one to come near them, but a man who keeps his hair trimmed and who knows how to entertain a person when he is visited. The name of this singular man is Michael Merkel, and he was born in Alsace, France, in 1839. He went to Chicago when a young man with his mother and brother. His mother was an invalid, and he spent six years of his life in the same house with her without going outside the doors; thus he became inured to a solitary life. When his mother died he came south and settled in Titusville. From there he came to Lantana with Captain Bradley, now superintendent of schools for that county, and built two palmetto huts about two miles from there on Lake Osborne. For three years he lived on nothing but fish that he caught from the lake. He had no salt, pepper or other condiments. To get a flavor of some kind he would go to Lake Worth for salt water in which to cook his fish. He has an old stove for the purpose. After three years he worked farms around the country until he got money to buy some provisions, and then he would retire to his huts. He makes his own clothes from canvas, and has not had shoes on his feet in eighteen years. He is a medium-sized man of robust health with short brown hair and a neatly trimmed beard. He cuts his own hair, shaves himself, and, in fact, does everything that is necessary for himself. He speaks English, German and French fluently, and is generally a good scholar. In one corner of his hut he has a stack of newspapers at least three feet high.

At Gainesville, Fla., Margaret Anderson, a colored woman, is suffering untold agony from hydrophobia, and her death is hourly looked for. The poor woman is a pitiful object to look upon as she moves around restlessly in the small sleeping room in which she is confined. The disease was contracted from the bite of a cat, which inflicted a wound in the woman's hand on the 27th of July. The animal was so ferocious that when it had imbedded its teeth in the large muscle of the hand, it was necessary to prize its jaws to release the hand from the vice-like grip.

The business men of Durham, N. C., are taking steps to induce northern capitalists to come to that section. A boot and shoe factory is to be established at Durham.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

"Atlanta is a clean city from a standpoint of sanitation," said Dr. Hugh Hagan yesterday, "and there is every reason to believe that it will have an unusually healthful winter season. The town has been kept clean all summer and very little sickness was experienced about town. The year has been a good one for Atlanta. The little smallpox scare that was aroused at the beginning of the spring was not long dying out and it was shown that Atlanta is safe from the widespread contagion of such diseases. If it had been in many other cities with their conditions the smallpox would have scattered far and wide, I feel assured. The city of Atlanta was not but a few days getting the disease well under control and it was stopped off in short order.

"To the medical men who have observed the sanitary system of Atlanta it appears clear that this city is safe from any dangerous disease of a contagious nature. The climate makes Atlanta healthful naturally and the cleanliness of the streets and the careful inspection of private premises act as a watchful prevention of the inception of disease."

"New York is as gay and jolly as ever and business is looking up," said Mr. James W. English, Jr., yesterday, having recently arrived from a visit to the nation's metropolis. "I found that the business men of New York are wearing far brighter faces than they were at this time last year and they are all looking happier and feeling better over the outlook.

"By the way, I believe sincerely that the New York capitalists have turned their attention southward in the field of investment now with more determination than ever before. They see that the condition of the south has changed, that the section is becoming more prosperous as the days come and go and that it is the best field for industrial development that is presented just at this time by any other section. You will remember the eastern capitalist for the past quarter of a century has had his attention directed to the west. The collapse of the west that has crumbled trade and commerce in that section within the past few years most disastrously has brought the New York men of wealth to look towards the south. I really think there will be quite a drift of capital to the south within the next few years."

There is a pretty piece of music recently out of press entitled "John Gary Evans's March." It was composed by Mr. D. H. McGill, who is a member of the South Carolina legislature from Abbeville. Mr. McGill is well known in Atlanta and has relatives in this city. The music is said to have rare merit and one thing is certain, will have quite a run in the fiery little state of South Carolina, where John Gary Evans is held in such high esteem.

"Which is the highest point in Atlanta?" The question had gathered quite a group of them and they were all discussing it with eagerness and curiosity. One said that the governor's mansion is on the highest elevation of the town. Another said the slope upon which the capitol is located. Still another claimed that the Joe Brown hill on Washington street was the highest point and one said The Constitution building crowned the highest point.

Of course, it was a question that might have been easily decided if any one of them had gone to the surveys that have been made of the town. But, while there was not enough interest in the matter to warrant this trouble there was sufficient concern to cause several bets to pass and the money to go up on stake.

"There will be no change in the coal rates this season, I predict," said Mr. R. O. Campbell, the well-known coal dealer, yesterday. "There was for a time a great deal of talk about the railroads changing the rates on steam coal and domestic coal, putting the two grades on the same basis of freight charges.

"The railroads had the matter up for debate among their freight committees for a long time, but finally referred it to a special committee, and I believe there will be no report from the committee this season. There is at present a difference of 25 cents per ton on the two grades of coal, steam coal, which is the grade used by factories and industrial enterprises, being hauled at a rate just 25 cents per ton lower than the domestic coal that is used by the general domestic trade.

"The coal dealers would like to see the two grades of coal put on the same basis."

"I believe Atlanta has more bright young men to the square inch than any other community in the civilized world," said Mr. Joe Moody yesterday. "I went out to hear Frank Barnett deliver his lecture upon the proposition to establish a reformatory in this state and city, and I warrant you I have not for a long time heard a discourse upon any topic that pleased me more. It was toned with dignity and lofty conception such as one would rarely expect from a man under forty or fifty years old. Mr. Barnett is certainly a man with a future. And the good part of it is that Atlanta has the greatest number of such men of all the towns in the country. So long as this be true there is no discount on the future of the town."

"Am I as ugly as that other one-legged man coming up the street there?" asked genial Captain Hearn yesterday as he stepped aside humorously to let the other one-legger pass.

"I know one thing," continued he: "The fellow didn't come by his in any more memorable way than I did mine. It was at the famous fight around Richmond, and I was under the gallant Colquitt. It was a day that no man who experienced it could ever forget if he wanted to. I have been plodding around this rough and rugged old world ever since with a wooden bumper, but what difference does it make Begosh I came by it honorably!"

And the veteran laughed as he looked down at his empty breeches leg once more.

"Autumn at the south," said Mr. Francis Fontaine, the well-known Atlanta author, "seems to grow prettier as the seasons come and go and the years roll by. I do believe there was never a prettier day at this period of the year than was last Sunday as we saw it here in Atlanta. It was one of those delightful days that the lamented Grady used to describe as being fraught with God's golden sunshine and sweet with the perfume of the gardens of heaven. Somehow our winters at the south seem to come later every year. We never have any really cold weather in this section now until after Christmas, and always the severest weather of the year is in the months just after Christmas."

"The cotton trade in Athens this year is brightening up, and there is quite a vast deal of the fleecy staple coming into the town," said Mr. Frank Hademan, the popular young cotton buyer of the Classic City, yesterday. "I am of the opinion that Athens will get ehr full sare of the crop this year, and it seems that there will be a pretty big crop, too."

SENATOR WHITLEY.

The Democrat from Douglas Has Won His Contest Case.

ATLANTA AFFAIRS BEFORE COMMITTEES

A Delegation from West Atlanta on the Dumping Grounds Matter—The Exposition and the Judiciary.

It will be Senator Whitley after today, and the senatorial toga which Hon. Bion Williams, the Meriwether populist, has been wearing will be transferred to the broad shoulders of the gallant democrat from Douglas.

The senate committee on privileges and elections reached a decision yesterday afternoon, and the report of the committee will probably be made today. Senator McGregor, the populist member, gave notice that he would submit a minority report, and if he has that ready, the two will be presented to the senate. If it is not ready the majority report will probably be held back.

The case made by Senator Whitley is a very strong one. The committee's attention has been called to a large number of fraudulent votes that were cast for the populist candidate, and after giving these full consideration, and curing other irregularities, Dr. Whitley is found to have a majority of between 450 and 500. On the face of the returns Mr. Williams had a majority of about 150.

The contestant attacked about 350 votes cast for Mr. Williams, and proved by the production of the tax fi. fas. against them that the men who cast the votes had no right to do so. Then three pricinsts—one in Douglas and two in Campbell—were thrown out on account of glaring irregularities.

Without the elimination of these precincts Dr. Whitley has a clear majority. The democratic members of the committee say that his case is a very strong one and that there is no possible doubt of his right to the seat.

The Judiciary and the Exposition.

The general judiciary committee of the house reconsidered, yesterday, its action on the proposition for a state exhibit, through the agricultural department, at the exposition. Some of the members who had not made up their minds on the legal points involved asked for reconsideration, and the friends of the exposition made no opposition, desiring that the committee should be fully satisfied on all the legal points involved.

In this connection, the following strong letter from ex-Chief Justice Bleckley will be read with interest:

"Hon. E. P. Howell, House of Representatives. Dear Sir: You have called my attention to a pending resolution in the house of representatives directing that an exhibit be made by the state at the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held next year in this city, prescribing duties to be performed in relation thereto by the governor and other state officials, and providing that the non-perishable articles exhibited be afterwards placed in the capitol and there kept as a permanent exhibit of the resources and progress of the state Your object in consulting me touching this resolution was to ascertain my deliberate and candid opinion as to its constitutionality.

"I have taken time to consider the question, and the purpose of this communication is to answer it.

"Nothing is more obvious than that the state could not, consistently with the constitution, incur expense in collecting articles and making an exhibit for the purpose of aiding the proposed exposition as a business enterprise, or to benefit Atlanta, or for any personal or local advantage less comprehensive than the interest of the whole state. But the power of taxation for anything whatever fairly embraced within the terms 'for the support of the state government certainly exists; and while these terms are nowhere expressly defined, they seem to me broad enough to include any and every governmental function which the general assembly may choose to exercise, or to have exercised, for the general welfare, except such as may be withheld or denied by organic law. There is nothing in the constitution which prohibits such action by the state as that which the resolution contemplates, neither is there anything which enjoins it, and the question comes down to this: Is it or not one of the discretionary governmental functions of a sovereign state to collect within its own limits and there exhibit and, so far as practicable, keep on perpetual exhibition specimens or samples of its production, natural and artificial, with a view to inform and instruct its people, advertise its resources, proclaim its progress, content its population and invite accessions thereto from abroad. That a state can exist without doing this or any thing like it is true, but governmental functions are not limited to the means of mere existence. Public prosperity, growth and progress are everywhere, save perhaps in the feeble and relaxed orient, recognized as vital and practical ends of government. In no vigorous and progressive country are the operations of government confined to the absolutely essential; on the contrary, the sphere of state activity is deemed wide enough to embrace a great multitude of measures which are optional or discretionary. To support the state government financially is to pay all its expenses legitimately incurred, as well as those which pertain to discretionary matters as those which arise but of necessary transactions and necessary public service.

"Examples of public museums, cabinets and collections established and maintained by government are numerous in both hemispheres; and instances of great fairs and exhibitions in which governments participate as exhibitors have been so frequent during the last half of the present century as to be familiar to all people of intelligence. With such precedents as these in view, it would seem impossible to hold that state action within the state on these lines is not the exercise of an appropriate governmental function, discretionary, it is true, but none the less legitimate on that account.

"Opinions might differ as to the expediency of the measure to which the resolution relates, but I can see no reason for disputing or even doubting its constitutionality. Very respectfully,

"L. E. BLECKLEY."

Atlanta on Hand.

Atlanta was very considerably in evidence about the committee rooms yesterday afternoon. A delegation of Atlantians were before the senate temperance committee; another was before the house committee on labor and labor statistics; and a very large one from West Atlanta was given a hearing before the house corporations committee.

The bill under consideration by the committee on labor was that of Mr. Broyles concerning garnishments. Messrs Holbrook and Farlinger spoke for the measure; Mr. Charles Shearer and Mr. Dave Vining against it. The committee postponed action.

In the corporations committee room the proposition to amend the charter of the city so as to give the city the right to continue the operation of the crematory and to erect other crematories, was the matter under discussion. A large number of people living near the old dumping grounds were on hand to oppose it. Mr. Hooper Alexander represented them, while Judge Jim Anderson spoke for the city. The committee has reached no decision in the matter.

The architects' bill was before the committee on general judiciary. After the matter had been discussed some time, it was referred to a subcommittee.

A New Registration Bill.

Mr. Branch is the author of a general registration bill, on which he has spent some time and which is regarded very favorably by those who have seen it. He has taken the registration act for Fulton county as the basis, and has made such changes, as in his opinion, will make it suitable for general use throughout the state. It makes the tax collector the registrar, and he, with the tax receiver and ordinary, are made a board of revisers.

R WHITLEY.

rom Douglas Has Won Contest Case.

S BEFORE COMMITTEES

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A BRAND NEW IDEA.

An Editor Has a Genuine Novelty for the Exposition.

IT WOULD COST MONEY, BUT---

A Scheme That Is Both Novel and Feasible—Mr. Felder Takes Kindly To It.

What is going to take the place of the public's hobby at the Cotton States and International exposition—

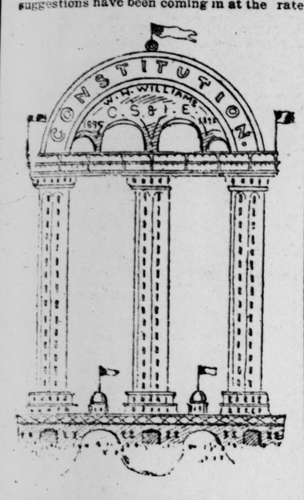
The place the Ferris wheel filled at the world's fair and the Eifel tower filled at the Paris exposition?

What?

This is a question that has caused more genuine interest lately around the general headquarters of the Cotton States and International exposition than any other.

Not very long ago Mr. A. E. Felder, commissioner in charge of the deparment of privileges, announced publicly that he would like to hear from various parties who might have some original idea that could be turned to this account.

Since the announcement was made the suggestions have been coming in at the rate



of twenty or thirty per day, and Mr. Felder is kept quite busy engaged looking over the plans of this man and that.

Yesterday he was brought to consider a plan that originated with Mr. W. H. Williams, the well known Georgia editor who is editor and proprietor of The Hartwell Sun.

It is a most entertaining idea, and certainly has the merit of originality.

Mr. Williams suggests that there can be amusement for all and money for the man behind it, in a great tower in the shape of the Georgia coat-of-arms and abounding in novel features from start to finish.

Incidentally, the construction includes a hotel of about seven hundred rooms, which can be located in the columns, and thus utilize what otherwise would be the dead space of the building. The whole structure may serve as a grand gateway or triumphal arch, and be located either at the entrance to the grounds or between the grounds and the Midway.

The base will consist of a large exhibition hall three stories high and four hundred feet by one hundred feet in size.

"Here would be the appropriate place for the Georgia state exhibit with ample room for a magnificent display," said Mr. Williams, the originator.

"The columns might be sixty feet in diameter and of a true Corinthian type for architectural effect.

"Each story will have seven rooms. The three columns would be identical in construction and each to be thirty stories high. There would be six large elevators.

"Surmounting the columns would be a two-story cafe or pavilion surrounded with broad balconies affording an ideal place for lunch, rest and observation. A grand aerial street would be the special feature of this section. Here can be located souvenir stands, little shops, photograph galleries and other attractions.

"The great arch would tower above any building and would be the place for the powerful searchlights, the signal service and the grandest roof garden the world ever saw. A magnificent electrical display could be made at night and the tourist might see the escutcheon of our state in living fire many miles from the city.

"The whole plan is unique and appropriate and would as the special feature be a most fitting trademark for the Cotton States and International exposition."

The only obstacle to its erection is the cost, but Mr. Williams figures that it can be built with a much less amount than the Ferris wheel cost, and that the income, with equally favorable conditions, will exceed that of the wheel ten to one.

It is an idea that certainly attracts one, and there is hardly an inconsistent feature and not a square foot of space but what would be revenue returning.

Mr. Williams is enthusiastic over the scheme and thinks there is enough merit about it to induce capitalists to erect the building.

MORE SOLDIERS TO COME.

Infantry at Fort McPherson to Be Augmented by New Arrivals.

The last of the soldiers remaining at Mt. Vernon, Ala., have been ordered to Fort McPherson and that point is to be abandoned as a military fort.

It is famous as being the place of imprisonment of Geronimo's famous Appaches. They were kept in the fort there for a number of years and were only recently removed and carried back to the west, where no further trouble is feared from them.

This will be another addition to the fort that will materially strengthen it numerically. The war department yesterday issued orders that the fort at Mt. Vernon be abandoned and the soldiers there be transferred to Atlanta. They belong to the Fifth infantry, which command is now at the fort, and will be completed when the officers from Mt. Vernon arrive. Only an officer of the quartermaster's department will remain at Mt. Vernon to take care of the government's property there. This is quite a large fort and the government reservation there is quite extensive.

DR. R. C. FLOWER,

The Eminent Boston Physician, Will Visit This Section at an Early Date.

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, who has so long enjoyed such an extended practice throughout the south, will visit professionally the following places in Georgia: Arlington hotel, Augusta, Thursday and Friday, December 13th and 14th; DeSoto hotel, Savannah, Saturday, December 15th; Lanier hotel, Macon, Monday, December 17th; Rankin house, Columbus, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 18th and 19th; Kimball house, Atlanta, Thursday and Friday, December 20th and 21st; Lewis house, Dalton, Saturday, December 22d.

Dr. R. C. Flower's name has long been a household word. His remarkable cures and his marvelous method of diagnosing disease makes him sought after, and the more serious and complicated the cases the more his services are in demand. While there are other Dr. Flowers, there is but one Dr. R. C. Flower, whom our readers know so well.

NO VOTE YET.

Senator Boyd's Committee Has Not Yet Acted on the Dispensary Bill.

THERE WERE SEVERAL SPEECHES

And the Committee Has to Take Time to Consider Them—Who Appeared Before the Body.

The senate committee on temperance has not yet reached a vote.

Several times it has been on the verge of a decision, but just as the glass of hope was raised to the committee lips, it was dashed to earth.

The bill is in the nature of a dispensary measure. While it provides for the closing of the barrooms, it also provides for the opening of dispensaries.

If the bill should pass, every county now wet would set the machinery in motion for the establishment of a dispensary. And, what genuine temperance reformers fear, it would start the movement in every dry county for an election in which to qualify to become seats of dispensaries.

That means, they say, that three-fourths of the state which is now dry beyond all dispute, would again become debatable ground, with the chances of loss to the dreaded king alcohol.

It was pretty much this view of the matter that induced Senator Mercer, at the last meeting, to kick over the milk pail, so that he might have time to look into the matter more closely.

"If they will make it a straight prohibition bill," said Senator Harris, of the third, "the people will understand it."

Finally it was arranged that a decisive meeting should be held yesterday, and that the hearing of opinions would be resumed. There were present, to tell of the insufficiency of prohibition Mayor Goodwin, of Atlanta: Captain James W. English and Hon. Charles Collier. They spoke plainly and to the point, showing how harmful to true temperance it would be to reopen settled questions in so many counties. They also pleaded for the recognized democratic doctrine of home rule. Georgia had adopted the principle of local option. The law had proven more than satisfactory and under it the state was steadily marching on toward the best form of prohibition—that maintained by the public sentiment of the country.

In reply Colonel Green T. Dodd and Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne spoke. They were not only in favor of every step that led towards the abolition of the liquor business, but of every measure that would cripple its financial standing. They spoke late into the evening, and gas had to be called into requisition.

The committee decided not to act at once, but to wait until after the senate session of today. When that session is held, one of the committeemen, Senator Bion Williams, will have been voted out of his seat in the senate. How this will affect the vote of the committee remains to be seen. He gave indication of being opposed to the bill, but so also, his friends say, is Dr. Whitley, who will succeed to the place of Mr. Williams.

THE PLAN IS READY.

Architect Green Finishes the Designs for the Cotton Factory.

The plans for the new exposition cotton mills, furnished by Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, have been accepted.

These well known architects have planned some of the largest factory buildings in the south, and their design for the exposition mills is one of the best they have ever submitted.

The building will be of brick, four stories high, 300 feet long, and 105 feet wide. The engine house will be 50x38 feet, and the boiler house 40x100 feet.

The floor space of the entire building will measure 140,000 feet, and the chimney stack will be about 160 feet high.

The building is designed to meet the most rigid requirements of the insurance laws, and will embody many features never seen in the south before.

The factory is to be heated by the modern blower system, which combines the most perfect elements of ventilation, and it will be lighted with electricity.

In the matter of power, the plant will be equipped with machinery capable of producing power with the lowest minimum of fuel, and every appliance will be in keeping with the up-to-date factory.

The purpose of the Exposition Mills Company is to erect a plant that will be capable of producing a product equaling any in the United States.

The new mills, though an annex of those now in operation, will be equipped with 20,000 spindles and 650 looms, giving employment to about 400 additional workmen. They will turn out a finer class of goods than the old mills and are intended to meet a demand, which has heretofore been supplied by the New England factories.

The factory will be built at once. Invitations have been extended to a number of contractors both at home and abroad, and their propositions will be opened on December 11th. As soon as the contract is awarded the work will be commenced and pushed to speedy completion. Arrangements have been made to put in the machinery as soon as the progress of the building operations will permit, and by the time the mill is completed it will be ready to begin work.

Mr. Stephen Greene, a member of the architectural firm which furnished the plans for the exposition mills, is in the city.

He has traveled all over the south and is familiar with all of our manufacturing centers. His company designed nearly all of the largest plants in South Carolina, among them being the big factory now being built at Pelzer, S. C. Like all intelligent New England people, he believes that the south is the legitimate home of the cotton factory, and thinks that the next few years will witness unprecedented industrial activity throughout the cotton states.

At two great expositions—Chicago and San Francisco—Dr. Price's Baking Powder secured highest honors.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Early Monday morning a storm center was observed just west of the lake regions. During the day this storm moved rapidly eastward, and at 7 o'clock last night it was central over Michigan and western New York. Very little rain has ac yet developed from this storm, but the winds in the section within its influence have been unusually high and at observation time last night the current wind velocity at Buffalo, N. Y., was thirty-six miles per hour.

Outside of the lake region the weather yesterday was, as a rule, perfectly clear and no rain of any consequence fell anywhere. No very cool temperatures were observed upon the weather map. In fact, the temperature seems to have risen slightly in all sections, except in this vicinity, where it has remained about stationary. The highest maximum reported was 80degrees at San Antonio, Tex., and Dodge City, Kan., and the lowest maximum was 42 degrees at Buffalo, N. Y., and Baltimore.

For Georgia today: Fair; warmer.

THE NEW PLAYHOUSE

Mr. Greenwall Purchases Furnishings for It in New York.

TWO GOOD THEATERS WILL BE OPEN

The Grand Will Continue to Give Excellent Attractions, While the New House Will Add to the List.

Herbert Mathews and Mr. Henry Greenwall returned yesterday morning from New York, where they have been for several days winding up the preliminary preparation for the theater that is to succeed the Edgewood avenue.

While in New York Mr. Greenwall purchased 5,000 opera chairs for his various theaters, a supply of carpeting and the papering for his new house of amusement here. He was a favorite patron of the supply dealers, while Herbert Mathews mingled with his old friends on the Rialto.

Both Mr. Mathews and Mr. Greenwall declare that their prospective theater will be in plain English a "daisy." They had a great deal to say about it and what would happen when it was thrown open.

"It will be opened April 29th next," said Mr. Greenwall. "Louis Morrison will be the first attraction. He will play in 'Faust' and 'Richelieu.' Then the regular season will begin in September. I have dates already for Davenport, Berbohm Tree, the great English artist; Henry Irving, Mansfield and any number of other artists. I have bookings for three months solid without an open date. I am going to give Atlanta great attractions, I'll tell you."

Mr. Greenwall stated that the plans for his new theater would be in Atlanta inside of a week. The old theater on Edgewood avenue will be torn down immediately after Christman and work begun on the new one. He says it will be modeled after the Empire in New York and will be a beauty.

Atlanta amusement loving people are smiling at the prospect of the new theater. They feel confident that with Mr. DeGive's elegant theater furnishing the splendid array of attractions which it will continue to give by the arrangement that has been made with a powerful theatrical exchange, and with the new theater bringing in splendid attractions, there will be no dearth of amusements. It is extremely plain that the public is to be the gainer in the transaction, and consequently every one is glad.

Herbert Mathews will return to New York early in January to secure talent for his summer opera company for next year. He says it will be the strongest and best that Atlanta has ever seen. He declares that more money will be spent in the enterprise than ever before.

AT THE THEATERS.

A small house greeted "The Tornado." This is a melodrama of the type that depends almost entirely upon its scenery and stage effects, but in this respect "The Tornado" is certainly not above the ordinary—if that. The dissecting room scene is the best of the lot. Some of the drops didn't work well last night; the spectacle of a gentlemanly super walking in mid ocean had a tendency to relieve the monotony.

The company is not a strong one. Miss DeVerne, the soubrette, met with the most favor—she and Mr. Anderson. Some of the others were bad.

Matinee this afternoon. The engagement closes tonight.

"The Ensign" Next.

"The Ensign," a naval drama of note, will be given Wednesday and Thursday at the Grand. It is an American play and is said to possess striking originality and dramatic strength. In addition to these merits, it is most elaborately mounted and staged.

Most of the play takes place on the deck of an American man of war, on which every interesting detail of the great ship is portrayed with absolute fidelity. "The Ensign" has received the highest praise all over the country.

"THE OLD VIRGINIA NEGRO."

Mr. Polk Miller's Brilliant Lecture Tomorrow Evening.

The humor of the plantation darky will be revived by one of the most fascinating lecturers on the American platform at DeGive's opera house tomorrow evening.

This is the gifted Virginian and celebrated dialectician, Mr. Polk Miller. Mr. Miller has no superior in his interpretation of negro humor and his lecture will be a delightful treat to the large audience that will gather to hear him tomorrow evening.

In speaking of Mr. Miller in a recent speech of introduction, Mark Twain, the great humorist, thus spoke of him:

"Mr. Miller is thoroughly competent to entertain you with his sketches of the old-time negro, and I not only commend him to your intelligent notice, but personally endorse him. The stories I have heard him tell are the best I have ever heard."

Speaking of his recent visit to Augusta, The Chronicle says:

"Polk Miller is all that he is said to be. More than that, a mere criticism is inadequate to describe him. His rare humor in telling of the funny side of the old-time plantation negro's character, and his pathos in depicting this same person in his love and devotion to his master cannot be appreciated unless Polk Miller is heard and seen.

"There was a large and cultured audience at the Masonic hall last evening to hear the famous Miller and a good sum was netted for the library.

"He pictured the old time darky as he had known him in the cotton and corn fields of Virginia. He drew beautiful and touching pictures of the Christmas tide scenes on the old plantations; showed his subject in all the trials of war time; told of his devotion to his master and mistress till the older people were moved to tears, and the younger generations, with recollection of their old colored 'mammies,' were visibly affected.

"He sang his songs in a delightful negro style and his banjo playing was true to life."

Mr. Miller appears in Atlanta under the auspices of the Confederate Veterans' Association.

CHAPLAINS AND DISPENSARIES.

The Baptist Ministers Talked at Their Meeting Yesterday.

There was a lively and enthusiastic meeting of Baptist ministers at the Baptist pastors conference yesterday morning in the parlors of the American Baptist Publication society.

Several reports of interest were read before the meeting and all of them indicated that an immense amount of splendid work was going on. One of the subjects that came up for discussion was "Religious liberty."

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, who was present, made a talk on the line that there should be a distinct separation of affairs of state and affairs of church. He said that he did not believe that the state should select and pay chaplains, as these selections were usually denominational. Dr. Hawthorne also said that he did not believe that church property should go untaxed.

Dr. Henry McDonald, who spoke after Dr. Hawthorne, said he believed in the church and state being separate and distinct, but thought that extremes should not be indulged in unnecessarily. There were a number of talks on this subject.

There was also a discussion on "Temperance," and several talks were made. The committee on the bill providing for the sale of whisky by the quart met yesterday afternoon, and yesterday morning a committee of four preachers was appointed to be present at the discussion in the committee. The following named ministers were appointed on the committee:

Rev. A. Marshall, Rev. J. A. Scarborough, Rev. J. J. Winchester and Rev. A. C. Ward.

SHOW FOR THE WEED

Tobacco Men Will Make Big Exhibits at Our Exposition.

REPORTS OF THE TWO CANVASSERS

Messrs. Haralson and Christian Had a Highly Successful Trip—Their Report to the Executive Board.

The tobacco feature of Atlanta's growing exposition has assumed immense proportions. It now promises to make one of the most important exhibits of the entire exposition.

At the meeting of the executive board at exposition headquarters yesterday morning Messrs. Phil H. Harralson and E. H. Christian, who have been on an extensive trip through the south and east in the interest of the tobacco building, made most encouraging reports.

These gentlemen met with success wherever they went. They stated yesterday that every firm they approached evinced great interest in the coming exhibit and with but few exceptions, put their names on the list of exhibitors.

Messrs. Harralson and Christian left Atlanta about three weeks ago. They were commissioned by the exposition authorities to act for the exposition to the fullest extent, and thus equipped, they made a great success of their trip. They visited Durham, Lynchburg, Danville, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and in each of these cities they called on the representative tobacco men. They were highly encouraged wherever they went. They have only been back from New York a day or two, and when they appeared before the executive board yesterday morning they were enthusiastic over the outlook. The meeting of the board was almost exclusively devoted to the report of the two gentlemen.

They reported the general success of their trip and gave some figures, which showed that their enthusiasm was not without cause. They stated that they had listed exhibits enough to cover thirteen thousand square feet of space. They considered the occupation of this much space as already assured, and did not consider that the work was half done. They felt sure that many other exhibitors could be found from other sections of the country.

They recommended that the tobacco building be made 120x300 square feet, or 27,000 square feet. They stated to the board that they did not have the slightest doubt but that the space would be filled, and that there would be applications for even more space.

It is very probable that the suggestion of the gentlemen will be adopted. The tobacco exhibit will be a novelty that no exposition yet held in this country has afforded. The Atlanta exposition management recognized the opportunity that such and exhibit afforded and were quick to grasp it.

Will Boom Electricity.

Mr. Charles W. Price, of The Electric Review, of New York, yesterday wrote to Mr. Walter G. Cooper, asking for a full data concerning the electricity building and for a cut of the building to be used in a coming issue of his paper. He said a day or two ago, talking of the electrical building, that he had no doubt that it could be made a great success. He announced his willingness to devote the columns of his paper to the advancement of it. He thinks the electrical men all over the country will esteem it a fine opportunity to put in excellent and attractive electrical exhibits.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Miss Gussie Grady entertained a few friends at a delightful tea last evening in honor of Miss Hattie Phinizy and Miss Williams, of Athens.

Miss Grady's entertainments are always characterized by a unique charm. She understands to perfection the true art of hospitality.

Miss Phinizy and Miss Williams are receiving a great deal of attention here.

***

The young people of Atlanta society are looking forward to Miss Laulie Hammond Ray's card party this evening with a great deal of pleasure.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins has issued invitations to a luncheon at the Capital City Club on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Joseph Thompson. The entertainment will be quite a large and very elegant affair. The fact that Thursday is Thanksgiving Day will give quite a pretty holiday taste to the menu and decorations, and the affair is looked forward to with immense pleasure by all those invited.

***

Mrs. Knowles had a very satisfactory and enthusiastic meeting of her committee for the paper ball yesterday afternoon. The committee will meet every Monday afternoon.

***

Mrs. William Dickson had a large meeting of her bazaar committee yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Dickson will make her booth one of the most unique and beautiful imaginable.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Ed McCandless will regret to know that she is quite sick.

***

Mrs. Henry Grady and Miss Gussie Grady will entertain Miss Willie Peck and her attendants at a bridesmaid's tea shortly before her wedding in December. These teas are charming affairs and are quite the latest thing in the matter of entertainments. All sorts of pretty decorations are used at such affairs to symbolize the sentiments connected with the tying of a true lover's knot.

***

Mrs. Angier desires a prompt meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon of the dancing committee and the chaperones for the Brownie opera. The dancing committee are Professor Agostini, Professor Estes, Miss Morris and Miss McClellan, and they are requested to bring all the children they have promised to furnish for the entertainment, as all arrangements are to be made at once.

The chaperones are Mrs. Howell Jackson, Mrs. Vassar Woolley and Mrs. J. M. High, and they are also requested to bring the children they have secured for the affair.

***

Mrs. A. B. Steele, who is in charge of the Thanksgiving dinner for the Grady hospital, requests all contributions to be sent Wednesday evening or very early Thursday morning as it is very important to have everything in good time for the feast that will give so much pleasure to these poor sick people. Everybody who can should certainly aid in this good work.

***

Miss Velma Hall, who has been visiting Miss Berta Roberts, has returned to her home in Marietta, Ga.

***

Signor Randegger will give a recital in Savannah tonight, assisted by Mr. James Douglass, violinist, and Miss Alice W. Bates, accompanist.

***

Invitations have been received by friends in the city to the marriage of Miss Nancy Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tiphen W. Allen, of Allendale, Va., to Mr. H. Ingalls Kimball, Jr., of Chicago. Miss Allen is a noted belle of Virginia. Mr. Kimball is a former Atlanta boy, son of H. I. Kimball, and is now a prosperous young business man of Chicago.

***

The marriage of Mr. W. E. Foster and Miss Annie Adair, which has been announced, will be one of the most interesting social events of the new year. Mr. Foster is a young business man of splendid ability and is one of the trusted employes of the southern branch of the White Dental Manufacturing Company.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM

Farmer Thought He Had Killed Baldwin, but Had Not.

UNAWARE OF IT HE TRIED SUICIDE

The Bullet Which He Fired Into His Own Body May Prove Fatal—The Particulars.

Macon, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—Charley Turner, an eighteen-year-old mulatto boy, shot at Henry Bolden in Jim Birdsongs' Poplar street saloon at 9 o'clock this morning and believing he had killed his man, turned the pistol against his own stomach and fired. He will probably die from the wound. Turner had been in a fight and thought Bolden had hit him. When he got up Turner said: "Henry, I'll kill you when I return, so go to praying at once. If you are not through praying when I return I will kill you anyhow." With this remark Turner rushed out. He stole a pistol, returned and did the shooting. Bolden was not hurt.

The Amasons Get off Light.

In the superior court today Judge Griggs, of Dawson presided and heard the cases against Alesberry and Andrew Amasons, two brothers, both indicted for the murder of an old man named James Sanders, in south Macon last August. The affair was a bloody one, the old man being cut to death. In court today Solicitor General Felton accepted a plea of involuntary manslaughter in the case of Alesberry, and he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Andrew plead not guilty and was discharged. Messrs. Gambrell & Nisbet managed the defense.

Before the Grand Jury.

A week ago The Evening News published an account of the strange death of Mr. Joiner in south Macon and concluded the article by saying that more facts were in its possession. Today the Bibb county grand jury has been looking into the case. The Evening News facts were given to the coroner by neighbors of the Joiners and Joiner now claims that the article insinuated against him and he threatens a damage suit. Just what the grand jury will make out of its investigation is awaited with interest.

Heavy Registration.

When the books closed tonight there had been 1,526 voters registered. The books will only be open one more day—next Wednesday. It is said not less than 2,000 voters will register. Today the Good Government Club had three negroes arrested on the charge of illegal voting. They were tried before Justice Gerdine and committed to jail. Detectives are working up twenty-eight other cases, and tomorrow the grand jury will make a trial of bringing those who have registered illegally to justice. The element that is opposing the Good Government Club has several men employed who remain at the city hall all the time the registration books are open, posting negroes as to how to answer questions put to them. But with all the posting many of the negroes are turned down.

Short News Notes.

Mr. C. T. Airey, the popular local agent of the Southern railway, will be married on the 18th of December, to Miss Dean, a very bright daughter of Macon.

Mr. James Stewart will be married to Miss Lillian Holmes in Atlanta on the 29th. They will be at home after Friday at No. 288 Orange street.

Hon. R. W. Patterson, commissioner to Oklahoma, arrived in Macon this morning and is a guest at the Lanier. His many friends here are delighted to see him at home. Commissioner Patterson is looking well and says Oklahoma is still on the rise, and that there is a falling off in the number of funerals since the territory is becoming more civilized.

Dr. William G. Long, who has been in Charleston, S. C., for his health for several months, will return home Wednesday. He has improved in health beyond his most sanguine hopes.

Miss Eva Camp, one of the prettiest girls who ever attended Wesleyan, will come from Rome soon to visit Miss Hatcher.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Robert Paschal Is Being Prosecuted for Slaying States Sims.

Augusta, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—In the superior court today the murder trial of Robert I. Paschal, who shot and killed Mr. States Sims, formerly of Graniteville, S. C., on November 5th, on Broad street in front of Cobb's saloon, was commenced. Paschal, it is charged by the state, was mad with Sims because he took his job as barkeeper in Cobb's saloon. The courtroom was crowded this morning. Some of the most talented and able members of Augusta's bar are pitted against each other and every move in the progress of the trial will be stubbornly contested by both sides. Mr. Boykin Wright, assisted by Mr. Henry Hammond, represents Paschal. Solicitor Davis, assisted by Mr. M. P. Carroll and Mr. Cloy, of Aiken, is conducting the prosecution for the state.

The jury is made up of the following: Michael Sullivan, Philpot Schley, F. W. Scofield, George Wood, George W. Crane, Jr., John F. Higgs, P. L. Numberger, George Fleisch, W. W. Ramsey, Stephen Mims, colored, D. Galvin and E. T. Miller.

Paschal was surrounded by his wife and three little children, his mother and brothers. He seemed to be enjoying good health, though he was very pale and wore a somewhat haggered and anxious look. The case will continue two or three days.

An Exposition March.

Cuthbert, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—Professor Aston, of this city, has composed "The Cotton States and International Exposition March" and dedicated it to the directors. The march is the best of Professor Aston's compositions. It is about ready to be issued from the press. The directors have each taken 200 copies and the merit of the production will give it a ready and rapid sale. Professor Aston is a former resident of Atlanta, but for the last year or two has made Cuthbert his home. The directors are much pleased with the march and have cheerfully endorsed it.

The Flovilla Inn Burned.

Flovilla, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—This morning at 2:30 o'clock the Flovilla inn, owned and run by Mr. G. B. Elder, was totally destroyed by fire. It caught from a defective flue. Mr. Elder succeeded in saving a portion of his furniture. His loss is about $2,500. He was insured for $2,500. The citizens, after very hard work, saved the residence of Mrs. P. P. Kelly, which was thought at one time to be doomed. Her house was slightly damaged, but covered by insurance.

Marietta's New School Building.

Marietta, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—The handsome new brick school building two stories in height, is completed. The city issued $18,000 of bonds with which to build the house.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

AN OBJECTING VOICE.

Ordinary Calhoun Does Not Like the Pending Registration Bill.

The bill now before the house of representatives to make one registration law for the entire vote of the state is being commented upon, both pro and con. Ordinary Calhoun, of Fulton, has something to say about it, and presents several objections :

"1. In the second section the books are designated 'voters' book.' Would not 'registration list' be better, and 'revised registration list' for those prepared by the registrars?

"2. Should there not be a separate oath for minors arriving at age after registration and before the election, and where twelve and six months' residence is completed before election and after registration.

3. In section 3 a memorandum of the district or ward of the affiant is required to be made above his signature to the oath, which is superfluous, as it already appears in his oath.

"4. Section 5 allows no time for the tax collector to prepare the lists for the registrar as required therein.

"5. Section 6 gives the collector, ordinary and clerk a difficult work to ascertain who are disfranchised, etc., and without just compensation.

"6. Section 8 confers very large powers upon the three registrars, and with section 9 is impracticable for counties in which cities are situated and where there is a large vote, for the work required cannot be done in ten days.

"7. From section 10 it appears that a voter having taken the oath before the tax collector and who has been put on the non-registered list by the registrars after examination has only to swear again before the managers to entitle him to vote, practically annulling the system. Doubtful whether it is a good policy to allow voters of a district where polls are not opened to vote at county site. The compensation allowed is inadequate and no provision is made for the payment for the books and printing.

"8. If an election for any purpose should be held early in January, when under section 6, could the list of disqualified voters be made and filed with the registrar by the collectors, ordinary and clerk?

"9. Is there not too much machinery for the business?

"10. I do not think the system will work in the country."

Want Made Her Desperate.

Augusta, Ga., November 26.—(Special.)—This afternoon Mrs. James Smith, who lives on Marbury street, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself. She was prevented by Officer Morris. She has three young children and claims she was unable to get food for them. She was taken in charge by the police authorities.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 22 tf

DIAMONDS—We sell them.
Silverware—The newest and best assortment in the city.
Watches—For ladies or gentlemen. Every one guaranteed. A large assortment.
Clocks—We have them world without end. Suitable for library, office or home.
YES!
We carry a full line of goods suitable for
Wedding Presents.
Headquarters on that. Come.
Stilson & Collins Jewelry Co
55 Whitehall St.

THE RIGHT KIND
Whenever you buy a hat, whether it be a silk, stiff or soft hat, you, of course, want the right kind—right in style, right in quality and right in price. We give to these matters of detail our special attention, and in buying of us you may feel perfectly assured of getting the right kind.
The best value for your money every time.
A. O. M. GAY & SON.

Ideas and methods for the present are our trade winners. You've had greater values from us than you found elsewhere. We continue on same line. Nothing but all Wool goods. Nothing but the best. We don't have to give up a middleman's profit. We're in the business to increase it by the best values for your dollars.....

We hold on to the leadership in all Wool Clothing. We believe in low prices—the lower the better—if they're for all Wool. There's no getting under our prices for the best Clothes. It's common sense, when you buy here.

Clip, Clip, Clip, Visit The Tailoring Department.

10% Discount For 10 Days In Tailoring Dep't.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch, Visit The Tailoring Department

We're manufacturers exerting ourselves to sell you single Suits for less than wholesalers pay, so that you'll always have good reasons for coming to us for Clothes. Boldness, enterprise, constantly improved methods, backed by spot cash, bring us the best in the market.

Remember, we're not makers of cotton mixed Clothes. We stand by all Wool. The market rates for wool put us on solid ground for selling to everybody the sort of Clothing everybody is entitled to have when good service is wanted. The Men's all Wool Suits at $10, if bought to sell again, would be $15 Suits.....

Eiseman Bros.,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and F. Sts., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA. 15-17 Whitehall St.
BALTIMORE, MD. Factory, 213 W. German St.
Only Manufacturers of Clothing in the South Dealing Direct with Consumer.
NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY

BUYING FEVER ON.

Everybody Wanted to Buy Cotton Yesterday Evening.

BULL FEELING WAS IN THE AIR

The Government Loan Weakens Sterling Exchange, and Decreased Earnings Weaken Stocks—Wheat Higher.

Liverpool's tip yesterday morning was favorable to the short side, and the New York market opened at lower prices and sagged until near noon, when the temper suddenly changed and druing the remainder of the session the market was subject to rapid fluctuations with the tone strong.

January opened 7 points lower than the close of Saturday at 5.75, sold down to 5.71, up to 5.87 and closed at 5.86 to 5.87. The tone was quiet and steady at the close. Sales at 268,900 bales were the largest reported in a great while.

It is said that the recent advance can be attributed to the oversold condition of the market, and that it will take continuous buying by the longs to prevent a decline when the shorts have covered.

The average estimate of the members of the cotton exchange of the present crop is 9,249,838 bales.

Receipts at the ports since the first of September to last night are 3,461,947 bales, against 2,745,834 last year.

Spot cotton showed generally a firm tone yesterday, some of the southern markets advancing a fraction. New York remained unchanged at 6c, Atlanta advanced 1-16c to 5 7-16c, Liverpool declined 1-32d to 3 5-32d.

The transactions on the stock exchange are dwindling to very small proportions, being disappointingly small yesterday.

This happens just at a time when so much good was anticipated on the success of the new government loan, for which the operators have been waiting before inaugurating a genuine bull movement.

It is stated in the Associated Press review of the stock market of yesterday that the "market did not respond to the allotment of the bonds to the Stewart-Morgan syndicate, the only perceptible effect having been a weakening of sterling exchange."

The good effect of the government loan was more than offset by the startling developments in the shoe and leather bank, the mystery surrounding the Northwest dividend and the posting of the St. Paul earnings for November, which was the most unfavorable item on the list and caused a successful drive at the Grangers.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed firm; middling 5 7-16c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCKS.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	1695	1403	1574	2703	32067	13075
Monday	1952	1415	1500	1250	32519	13238
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3617	2818	3074	3953	.....	.....

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 26.—The Liverpool news was a wet blanket, showing a decline of 3-64@4-64d for futures and 1-32d on the spot with sales of only 10,000. It was a decidedly disappointing response to the rise here of Saturday. New York accordingly dropped 9 to 11 points. The decline in Liverpool, it is said, is due to estimated port receipts here of 73,000 to 75,000 bales. Big crop estimates are still insisted upon by many. That may have been the principal reason why Liverpool became luke-warm. Both Liverpool and the continent sent selling orders. On the decline, however, the buying here was heavy and prices ran up 14 to 16 points from the lowest figures of the morning, closing firm at a net advance for the day of 5@6 points. The south bought freely. The transactions reaching the handsome aggregate of 268,900. The rise was due largely to the prevailing sentiment in favor of cotton, and particularly among outside operators. New Orleans was pulling a strong oar in the same boat. Some were buying here and selling there. New Orleans receipts tomorrow were estimated at 23,000 to 25,000 bales, against 33,330 bales on the same day last week, and 24,119 last year. This estimate encouraged the bulls, as it showed a decrease compared with last week. In New Orleans puts declined 9 points and then recovered this and advanced 5@6 poins. Spot prices here and at the south were generally steady to firm and unaltered. Wilmington advanced ¼ and Augusta about 1-16. Spot prices of cotton here were quiet, steady and unchanged; 6c. In Manchester yarns were firm and cloths quiet. Liverpool closed quiet and steady at a net decline of 3 points. New Orleans sold 7,000 bales of spot cotton and Memphis 4,500. The receipts at the ports today fell below the estimate, but reached 70,386 bales, against 71,409 bales this day last week and 50,064 last year, making 126,018 this far for this week against 118,717 bales for the same time last week. Houston received 11,413 bales against 7,699 last year; St. Louis 1,937 bales against 3,193; Memphis 9,459 against 7,808, and Augusta 1,390 against 1,199 last year. The late advance has been rapid and quite marked without much, if any change, in actual statistical position, and on this rise we believe it will be found a wiser policy to sell than to buy. The professional operators on the whole are opposed to the advance, while outsiders favor it.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Saturday's Close.
November	5.63	5.76	5.63	5.75-77	5.71-73
December	5.67	5.79	5.65	5.78-79	5.74-75
January	5.75	5.87	5.71	5.86-87	5.82-83
February	[illegible]	5.92	5.77	5.91-92	5.87-89
March	5.83	5.99	5.82	5.97-98	5.93-94
April	[illegible]	6.03	5.88	6.03	5.98-6c
May	5.96	6.10	5.93	6.08-09	6.05-06
June	[illegible]	6.15	6.00	6.14-15	6.11-12

Closed firm; sales 268,800 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	55632	53588	48861	29540	1100845	1061689
Monday	70386	55064	20108	16064	1121363	1096452
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Total	126018	109652	68969	46504	.....	.....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	5.55	July	5.90
February	5.61	August	5.95
March	5.67	September	.....
April	5.72	October	.....
May	5.78	November	5.47
June	5.84	December	5.51

Closed steady; sales 113.000 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 26.—Summary Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter. The Manchester spinners refused to follow the advance in our market of Saturday, buying but 10,000 bales in Liverpool today, which caused a decline there of some 4-64d in the arrival market. This decline was unexpected to the trade and brought large selling orders from Liverpool, which were executed at the opening, giving the sellers of Saturday an opportunity to recover the cotton which they had disposed of at the advance and causing our market to open at a decline of 9 to 10 points. There has been a sharp advance from this decline to the quotations of Saturday caused by the demand from the southern short interest to cover their sales made some time ago to Europe. During the afternoon the market advanced under the continued buying for exporters' account throughout the south, and closed firm at the best prices of the day, with the trade expecting Liverpool to be higher and this market to advance until the short interest for southern account is liquidated.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 26.—(Special.)—Today gave additional proof of the strong support bringing the bull sentiment which has grown up within the last fortnight. Liverpool sent us a decided set back in the shape of a decline of 4-64d. Our opening was at a decline of about 7 points and after the call there was a further loss of about 3 points. But the demand at the decline was far greater than the supply and the market soon turned and advanced 10 to 11 points. Here there was a half for a time and a reaction seemed imminent, but buying orders again poured in and prices again advanced, closing firm at the highest of the day and likewise at the highest point reached since the advance began. January opened at 5.75, sold down to 5.71 and closed at 5.86@5.87. Speculation is fairly awake at last and may carry prices upward in spite of bear arguments. The receipts are heavy and the movement bids fair to be larger this week than last. But little attention is paid now to receipts; everybody wanted to buy today and the bull feeling was in the air. We advise our friends to buy upon breaks but to take profits on any further moderate improvement with a view of getting the benefit of a reaction.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, November 26—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand fair with prices easier; middling uplands 3 5-32; sales 10.000 bales; American 8,500; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,000; American 40,300; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery —; December and January delivery 3 5-64; January and February delivery 3 7-64, 3 6-64; February and March delivery 3 10-64, 3 8-64, 3 7-64, 3 8-64; March and April delivery 3 10-64, 3 9-64; April and May delivery 3 12-64, 3 11-64, 3 10-64, 3 11-64; May and June delivery 3 14-64, 3 13-64, 3 12-64; June and July delivery 3 15-64, 3 14-64; July and August delivery 3 17-64, 3 16-64, 3 15-64; futures opened easy with demand moderate.

Liverpool, November 26—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 3 5-64, buyers; November and December delivery 3 5-64, buyers; December and January delivery 3 5-64, buyers; January and February delivery 3 6-64, buyers; February and March delivery 3 7-64, 3 8-64; March and April delivery 3 39-64, buyers; April and May delivery 10-64, 3 11-64; May and June delivery 3 12 64, 3 13-64; June and July delivery 3 14-64, buyers; July and August delivery 3 16-64, sellers; futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, November 26—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 406 bales; midling uplands 6; midling gulf 6¼; net receipts 977; gross 6,373; stock 87 613.

Galveston, November 26—Cotton firm; middling 5½; net receipts 24,738 bales; gross 24,738; sales 1,272; stock 237,596; exports to Great Britain 17,307; coastwise 4,273.

Norfolk, November 26—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; net receipts 5,382 bales; gross 5,382; sales 5,820; stock 58,214; exports coastwise 1,952.

Baltimore, November 26—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; net receipts none bales; gross 552; sales none; stock 23,359.

Boston, November 26—Cotton dull; middling 6; net receipts none bales; gross 2,93; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington November 26—Cotton steady; middling 5½; net receipts 1,516 bales; gross 1,516; sales none; stock 31,329; exportst coastwise 31,329.

Philadelphia, November 26—Cotton firm; middling 6¼; net receipts 667 bales; gross 667; sales none; stock 9,197.

Savannah, November 26—Cotton steady; middling 5⅜; net receipts 5,879 bales; gross 5,879; sales 550; stock 133,968; exports coastwise 3,032.

New Orleans, November 26 — Cotton firm; middling 5½; net receipts 22,386 bales; gross 22,357; sales 7,000; stock 388,871; exports coastwise 3,925.

Mobile, November 26—Cotton steady; middling 5⅜; net receipts 2,475 bales; gross 2,475; sales 1,000; stock 23,790; exports coastwise 612.

Memphis November 26—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; net receipts 9,459 bales; shipments 6,982; sales 4,500; stock 107,259.

Augusta, November 26—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5½; net receipts 1,390 bales; shipments 1,180; sales 341; stock 22,852.

Charleston November 26—Cotton firm; middling 5 5-10; net receipts 3,188 bales; gross 3,188; sales none; stock 86,974; exports coastwise 527.

Houston, November 26 — Cotton firm; middling 5 7-16; net receipts 11,413 bales; shipments 10,854; sales 1,210; stock 66,628.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Business on the Stock Exchange Disappointingly Small.

New York, November 26.—Business at the stock exchange today was on a disappointingly small scale, the startling developments in the Shoe and Leather bank having offset in a large degree the effect of the successful placing of the new government loan. Another matter which tended to restrict business was the mystery surrounding the Chicago and Northwestern dividend. The directors are to meet tomorrow for action. A story was current that the directors will follow the Vanderbilt plan by setting a regular rate of dividend on the stock, say 4 or 5 per cent, and, if the earnings warrant, declare extra at the end of the calendar year. The opening of the market was irregular, Chicago Gas and a few other prominent specialties showing strength, while the other standard stocks were weak. Subsequently the whole list weakened, and when the St. Paul statement was published, the Grangers declined sharply. This statement was very unfavorable, showing a decrease in gross earnings of $931,734 and in net of $653,377 for October. From July 1st to October 31st, the net earnings were $3,446,658, against $4,434,478 for the same period last year. On this statement St. Paul declined ⅝ to 58½. Northwest from 98¼ to 97⅝; Rock Island, from 61½ to 61, and Burlington and Quincy from 71 to 70½. The decline otherwise ranges from ¼@1⅜ per cent, Chicago Gas and Sugar leading. In the late dealings, the higher priced coalers were decidedly strong on reports of shutting down of collieries. A better feeling is said to prevail in anthracite coal circles since the recent meeting of the presidents in Philadelphia. The market closed irregular. Net changes show losses of ¼@1¼ per cent, St. Paul leading. Lackawanna gained ½; Northern Pacific, preferred, ¼; Canada Southern, 1, and Delaware and Hudson, 1⅝; Colorado Fuel and Iron advanced 1½ to 26½, and Cordage guaranteed 2½ to 26. Transactions were small. The market did not respond to the allotment of the bonds to the Stewart-Morgan syndicate, the only perceptible effect having been the weakening of sterling exchange. Distillers was again pressed for sale and fell to ⅝ on rumors of reorganization and a big assessment. Certificates in the name of a prominent insider made their appearance today. Chicago Gas and American Sugar were less prominent, but Cordage bonds sold at 65¼, the lowest point yet reached.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and irregular.

Sales of listed stocks aggregated 119,000 shares; unlisted, 17,500.

Treasury balances: Coin, $79,297,000; currency, $64,623,000.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, closing offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.

Bar silver, 62⅝.

Sterling exchange unsettled, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾@4.86¼ for 60 days and $4.86¾@4.87¼ for demand; posted rates, $4.86½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.85½.

Government bonds strong.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds irregular.
Silver at the board was 63¼ bid.
Bar silver in London, 28 13-16d.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	27¼	Missouri Pac	27½
do. pref	71⅞	Mobile & Ohio	18
Am'n Sugar Refin.	88	Nash., Chat. & St.L.	65
do. pref	93½	U. S. Cordage	8⅞
Am'n Tobacco	97¼	do. pref	15½
do. pref	108	N. J. Central	93¾
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	5	N. Y. Central	99
Baltimore & Ohio	66½	N. Y. & N. E	31¼
Canada Pac	59¼	Norfolk & Western	2⅜
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	Northern Pac	4¼
Chicago & Alton	145	do. pref	18
C., B. & Q	70½	Northwestern	97¼
Chicago Gas	72⅜	do. pref	141
Del., Lack. & W	158¼	Pacific Mail	21⅞
Dis. & Cat. Feed	8⅝	Reading	15½
East Tennessee	—	Rich. Terminal	16½
do. pref	—	Rock Island	61¼
Erie	12¾	St. Paul	58⅝
do. pref	26	do. pref	117
Ed. Gen. Electric	34¾	Silver Certificates	63⅛
Ills. Central	90	T. C. I	15½
Lake Erie & West	16½	do. pref	70
do. pref	70	Texas Pac	9⅜
Lake Shore	135¼	Union Pac	12⅛
Lous. & Nash	53¾	Wabash, St. L. & P.	6½
L'ville, N. A. & Ohio	6⅞	do. pref	14
Manhattan Consol	105	Western Union	87½
Memphis & Chas	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	12
Mich. Central	99¼	do. pref	40½
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	102	do. 3s	80½
do. Class B	106	Virginia 6s	—
do. Class C	92½	do. compd	—
Louisiana stamped	100	U. S. 4s, registered	115½
N.C. 4s	102	do coupon	115¼
N. C. 6s	121	do. 2s	97
Tennessee old 6s	60	Southern Railway 5s	88½
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	—	do. common	11⅞
Tenn. new set'm't 5s	—	do. preferred	37⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Asked.

Closing Stock Review.

Foreign and Domestic News Company, New York, by private wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

The market was under severe selling pressure during the day, which continued until the close.

The favorable influence of the successful bond issue alone prevented a disastrous break in the market, as traders became intensely bearish after the publication of the tremendous decrease in St. Paul net earnings.

The belief that Northwestern would reduce its dividend intensified the bearish feeling, although some operators, who were unusually well informed, bought Northwest on the understanding that the regular dividend would be declared.

The coal stocks, after an early weakness, began to recover toward the close on the news that the Reading and perhaps other collieries would shut down for a short time.

Government 5s advanced when it was learned that the new $50,000,000 bond issue would be floated through far-seeing agents at not less than 119, thus preventing any competition.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Saturday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	158	158¼	158	158¼	156½
Northwestern	98	98	97¼	97¾	97¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	15½	14¾	15¾
Richmond Terminal	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	17
New York & N. E	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	31¾
Lake Shore	134⅛	134⅛	133⅝	133½	135½
Western Union	87½	88	87¼	87½	88⅛
Missouri Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	27⅛	27¼	28⅜
Union Pacific				12⅛	12½
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	9	9	8½	8⅝	9⅛
Atchison	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
Reading	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15½	16⅛
Louisville & Nash	54⅞	54⅞	53¾	53⅞	54⅝
North. Pacific pref	18	18⅛	18	18	17½
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	58½	58½	59⅝
Rock Island	61⅝	61⅝	61	61¼	61⅝
Chicago Gas	73¼	73¼	72¼	72⅜	73⅛
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	70⅞	71	70⅛	70½	70⅞
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	88½	88½	87¾	88	88⅝
Erie	13	13	12¾	12¾	13½
Am'n Cotton Oil	28	28	27¼	27¼	27½
General Electric	35	35	34¾	34¾	35¼

Financial Gossip.

The New York Stockholder, in its review of the market last week, says:

"It is almost impossible to kill bullish sentiment as to the stock market. It has to die slowly from lingering, wasting consumption. This market has been ailing for nearly two years, but its promotors, guardians and physicians have only recently become alarmed as to ultimate results, and are but now beginning to acknowledge the dangerous character of its disease, and the heroic treatment required. Its manipulators have learned that massage will no longer prove effective.

Were it not for increasing liquidations, prices should have rallied since Thursday, for the shorts covered liberally. A rally is due, but should it come, it will doubtless be short-lived. Confidence is pretty will undermined, even among the professionals. The latter threw up their hats, as it were, on Saturday.

"Because St. Paul's earnings for the third week of November decreased only $111,000 compared with the like period of 1893. That shows what small crumbs afford comfort these times. Compared with 1891 and 1892 the decrease was about $176,000 for each year and compared with 1890, when the company paid no dividends and had no immediate prospects of paying any, the decrease was $12,000.

"Wall street is gradually opening its eyes. It and the same professional public have declined an invitation of the manipulators to come into the market and relieve the latter of wares at prices utterly unjustified by conditions—have refused to be cheated and deceived by such spurious bull theories as easy money, the government loan, politics and the like.

"The result is that prices are lower. From now on speculators and investors will be influenced by doubtful dividend prospects in some cases—a dubious interest outlook in others. Only last week one of the greatest of the western railway systems succumbed to adverse conditions. To the proud, obstinate directors of the Burlington their dividend reduction was a bitter pill, but they had to swallow it. They made it as small as possible, however—very much too small, in fact.

"As their meeting furnished the important event of the past week, so tomorrow's meeting of the Northwestern directors is expected to give us the notable event of this week. If the conservative directors of this road need justification for reducing the dividend on the common stock, they have only to look at earnings and the outlook. If they want excuses for paying an unearned dividend, they have only to listen to the fallacies of speculative bankers.

"As to the skepticism of the public, it is increased by the fate of Atchison and Northern Pacific, and their owners. It has come to pass that intelligent investors and speculators no longer draw their deductions from the statements of the Wall street end of some road still on the dividend list. That time has gone.

"They look now to the properties in the hands of receivers, and from results reported by the latter, make up their minds about the real condition of the dividend property in which they are owners. For example when the Burlington managers claim that they operated their road in September for 55 per cent of gross receipts the intelligent investor knows there is a screw loose somewhere, since Atchison's percentage the same month was 75! Every intelligent railroad man knows that 65 per cent is a low expense ratio for Burlington, and that every point below that is the result of 'temporary economies,' as President Perkins expressed it a year ago.

There is little change in general business. Recovery is slow and promises so to continue. Wheat, after rallying deceptively early in the month, returned last week to within a cent or two of the lowest. Corn declined, too. Cotton had a speculative advance, but is still phenomenally low. It is not surprising that the country buys sparingly or that trade expands only by degrees.

"Bank clearings and earnings reflect a small volume of trade. The former for the week at $992,000,000 were $50,000,000 smaller than week before last, and only $61,000,000 larger than in the panic year, while compared with 1892 the loss was $137,000,000. As to earnings 68 roads the second week in November decreased 2.29 per cent against a decrease of 4.. for 79 roads the first week.

"Exchange presented varying features. Its strength was due to sales of securities by Europe, easy money and large imports. At the end it eased off on anticipations of foreign purchases of United States bonds. Imports of dry goods and general merchandise were large, for the week about $10,500,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over week before last, and $3,500,000 more than a year ago.

Cotton closed ⅜ up at 6 cents for middling uplands. Exports for the week were 250,000 bales, as against 236,000 the week before and 252,000 a year ago. Since September 1st the aggregate has been 817,000, against 530,000 in 1893. Receipts for the week were 350,000 bales compared with 395,000 the week before, and 291,000 a year ago. Cotton is low, but the recent rally was due to an oversold condition, and it will take steady and continuous buying by longs to prevent a decline, after the short interest is covered.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bids and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 2½s, 27 to 30 years	98½	99½	Atlanta 4½s	100	
			Augusta 7s, L.D.	113	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	98½	99½	Macon 6s	110	
			Columbus 5	100	102
New Ga. 4½s 1915	112		Rome graded	103	
			Waterworks 5s	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	104	105	Rome 5s	90	
Savannah 5s	105		South Car. 4s	99	100½
Atlanta 8s, 1902	118		Newnan 6s L.D.	102	104
Atlanta 7s, 1804	113½	114	Chattanooga 5s 1921	98	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107			
Atlanta 6s, L.D.	112		Col. S.C. grad'd 3s & 4s, 1910	64	
Atlanta 6s, S.D.	100				
Atlanta 5s, L.D.	102		Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 5s, 1897	101		C. C. & A. 1st 7s, 1697	101	
Georgia 6s, 1910	107½		do. 2d 7s, 1910	92	
Georgia 6s, 1922	109		do. con. 6s	82	
Central 7s, 1893	112		Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
C. C. & A	93				
Ga. Pac. c't'fs	104		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907		118
Ga. Pacific 2d	52				
⅓. P. & L., 1st 7s	85		do. income 6s 1900	96	
Mari'ta & N.G.					
S., A. & M. 1st	45	47			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	148	150	Aug. & Sav	84	85
Southwestern	74	75	A. & W. P.	78	
Central	15		do. deben	90	91
Cen. deben	23	28			

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today .... $ 275,730.79

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, November 26.—The wheat market opened firm, declined, rallied and finally developed unquestionable strength today. The early announcements dampened the buying ferver and gradually foced prices off ⅜c from the opening. After that there was a revulsion in the feeling and a general demand as each fraction was added to the price from that time on. F. G. Logan & Co., and Brosseau & Co., with prominent local professionals, led the buying, their example being followed by the pit traders and scalpers, positive strength marking the last hour and the close. May wheat opened from 58⅞ to 59⅛c, sold between 58¾c and 60c, and closed at the outside figure—⅜c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was steady, the nominal closing being firm, with the futures. Receipts at principal western points were 366,577 bushels; shipments, [illegible] bushels. Receipts at eastern points, 75,307 bushels; shipments, 85,379 bushels.

Corn—The receipts, actual and prospective of corn, overcame any inclination to buy in that market today. The narrow character of the market was notable, fluctuations being far from sharp, the final strength of wheat giving a trifle of firmness to the action about the close. May corn opened at 48⅜c, sold between 48 and 48⅜@48¾c, closing at 48⅜c—¼@⅜c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was 1c lower for new and ½c lower for old, nominal strength marking the close.

Oats—A quiet, unimportant market ruled in oats today. Corn governed the action, which was at easier prices early, with firmness marking the close. May oats closed ⅛c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were weak and ¼c lower.

Provisions—The hog arrivals started in lively today, and that market at the yards was laboring under their volume. Obedient to the natural influence coming therefrom the trade in provisions was at a loss from Saturday. At and around the close the wheat market threw a better feeling into the business and an almost complete recovery followed. The close was 2½c under Saturday for January pork, a shade higher for January lard and 2½c higher for January ribs.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
November	53¾	55	53⅝	54⅞
December	54¾	55	53⅝	55
May	58⅞	60¼	58⅞	60¼
CORN—				
November	48¾	48¾	48⅛	48¾
December	47	47⅛	46½	47
May	48⅜	48⅜	48	48⅜
OATS—				
November	28½	28¾	28⅛	28½
December	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅜
May	32⅛	32⅜	32	32⅜
PORK—				
January	12 02½	12 07½	12 00	12 07½
Eay	13 35	12 40	12 30	12 40
LARD—				
January	6 97½	7 02½	6 97½	7 02½
May	7 17½	7 17½	7 15	7 17½
SIDES—				
January	6 02½	6 07½	6 00	6 07½
May	6 20	6 25	6 17½	6 25

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, November 26—Flour, first patent $3.75; second patent $3.25; straight $2.90; fancy $2.70; extra family $2.50. Corn, white 55c; mixed 54c. Oats, rust proof 50c; white 45c; mixed 42c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Barley, Georgia raised 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal, plain 60c; bolted 57c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 85c; small sacks 87c. Grits $3.50.

New York, November 26—Southern flour dull but steady; good to choice $3.10@3.50; common to fair extra 2.10@3.00. Wheat, spot quiet but firm and 1¼c higher; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 59@59¼; afloat 60¼@60½; options fairly active and regular, closing steady at 1½@1⅝c advance; No. 2 November 59; December —; January 60⅛; March 62⅛; May 63½. Corn, spot dull and easier; No. 2 in elevator 57½; afloat 57½; options dull and unchanged to ⅛c higher; November 57⅛; December 54¼; January 52¼; May 52½. Oats, spot quiet and steady; options firmier; November 33¼; December 33½; January 34⅜; May 36; spot No. 2 33¼; mixed western 33@35; white do. 37@41.

St. Louis, November 26—Flour firm but quiet; patents $2.60@2.65; fancy $2.05@2.15; choice $1.75@1.85. Wheat higher; No. 2 red November —; December 52; May 57⅛@57¼. Corn unchanged; No. 2 November —; December 45⅛; May 45¾. Oats lower; No. 2 November —; May 32⅛.

Chicago, November 26—Flour quiet and steady; winter paten $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; No. spring wheat 58½@60; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 55@55½. No. 2 corn 48½. No. 2 oats 28¾@29.

Cincinnati, November 26—Flour quiet; spring patents $3.35@3.60; fancy $2.40@2.50. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 52½. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 45. Oat quiet; No. 2 white 34½

Groceries.

Atlanta, November 26—Roasted coffee 21.60 ₰ 100 lb cases. Green—Choice 20c; fair 19c; prime 18c. Sugar—Standard granulated 4⅝c; off granulated 4½c; New Orleans white 4¼c; do. yellow 3½@4c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@30cc; mixed 12½@20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas — Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice—Head 6c; choice 5½c. Salt—dairy, sacks, $1.40; do bbls. $2.25; ice cream 90c; common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 12½c. Matches—65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda—Boxes 6c; kegs 3cc. Crackers—Soda 5½c; cream 8½c; ginger snaps 8½c. Candy—Common stick 5¾; fancy 12@12½. Oysters—F. W. $1.70; L. W. $1.40. Powder—Kegs $3.25 Shot—$1.15.

New York, November 26—Coffee, options closed strong 10@50 points up; November 13.75@14.15; January 12.75@12.90; March 12.20@12-45; May 11.80@12.05; September 11.60@11.65; spot Rio firm but quiet; No. 7 15¾. Sugar, raw dull but steady; fair refining 3½; refined dull and easy; off A 3 [illegible]@4; standard A 4 1-16@4¼; cut loaf and crushed [illegible] 1-16; granulated 4 1 16@4⅜; cubes 4 1-16@4⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans moderately active and steady; open kettle 27@36. Rice steady and moderately active; domestic, fair to extra 4¼@5⅞; Japan 4⅜@4⅝.

Provisions.

St. Louis, November 26—Pork, standard mess $12.50@12.75. Lard, prime steam 6.80. Dry salt meats, shoulders 5.40; long clear 6.30; clear ribs 6.30; short clear 6.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.75; long clear 7.50; clear ribs 7.25@7.37½; short clear 7.62½.

Atlanta, November 26—Clear rib sides, boxed 7c; ice-cured bellies 9¼. Sugar-cured hams 10@12½c; California 8c. Breakfast bacon 11. Lard—Best quality 8¼c; second quality 7¾c; compound 6⅛c.

New York, November 26.—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $13.50@14.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and stronger; western steam 7.35; city steam 6.75; options, November 7.35; December 7.37½ January 7.40.

Chicago, November 26—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.10@12.25. Lard 7.00@7.12½. Short ribs, loose 6.05@6 15. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5 62½@5.75; short clear sides boxed 6.37½@6.50.

Cincinnati, November 26—Pork, mess $12.25. Lard, steam leaf 7.37½; kettle dried 7.50. Bacon, shoulders 6.00; short rib sides 7.00; short clear 7.37½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, November 26—Spirits turpentine firm at 25 for regulars; sales 300 casks; receipts 576 casks. Rosin firm; sales 3,000 bbls; A, B and C $1.00; D $1.05; E $1.15; F $1.20; G $1.35; H $1.60; I $2.00; K [illegible] M $2.55; N $2.70; windowglass $2.90; waterwhite $3.10.

Wilmington, November 26—Rosin firm; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½; turpentine firm at 24½; tar quiet at 95; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.70.

New York November 26—Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.30@1.35 turpentine quiet and weak at 27¾@28.

Charleston, November 26—Turpentine firm at 25; rosin firm; good strained $1.05.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, November 26—Apples—Baldwin $3.00 ₰ bbl; fancy $3.25@3.50. Lamons—Messina $3.50@4.00; Florida $2.75@3.00 ₰ box; Sicily $4.00@4.50. Oranges—Florida $1.50@2.00. Cocoanuts 3½@4c. Pineapples — ₰ crate. Bananas—Selected $1.00@1 50. Figs 13@@18c. Raisins—New California $1.90; ½ boxes $1.90; ¼ boxes 45c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 11@12½c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@4c; Georgia 3@2½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, November 26—Eggs 18@20c. Butter—Western creamery 22½@25; fancy Tennessee 18@20; choice 15@18; Georgia 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 6@8 ₰ lb; hens 22½@25; spring chickens, large 16@18c; medium 12½@15c; small 8@10c; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c; ducks 12½@15c; chickens 8@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank $2.00@2.25 ₰ bbl; 80@85c ₰ bu; Tennessee bu. 60@70c. Sweet potatoes 35@40c ₰ bu. Honey—strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75@90c ₰ bu.; bbls. $2.00@2.50. Cabbage 1¼@1½.

Bagging and Ties.

Atlanta, November 26—Bagging—1¾ lb 6½; 2 lb 6⅞; 2¼ lb 7¼. Ties—70c.

The J. W. PHILLIPS CO

(INCORPORATED.)

Commission Merchants

Produce, fruits and merchandise of all kinds solicited. Promptness our motto.

Atlanta, Ga., November 21, 1894.—A petition having been filed in this office praying for the establishment of a public road beginning at a point on Hunter street at the center of land lot 116 and running due north along the center of land lots 115, 114 and 113 to where it intersects Herndon avenue, near the north line of the county stockade on the Miles property, thence along said avenue as laid out to where it intersects Marietta street road, and the road commissioners, to whom the same was referred having reported recommending the granting of the said petition and the opening of said road. This is, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned that the said new road will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in January, 1895, if no good cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN T. COOPER,
nov 27 4t tue Clerk Com. R. & R.

Atlanta, Ga., November 26.—1894.—A petition having been filed in this office praying for the establishment of a public road beginning at a point east of Ashby street and running directly east to a point on Chestnut street, the road commissioners, to whom the same was referred, having reported recommending the granting of the said petition and the opening of said road. This is, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned that said new road will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in January, 1895, if no good cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN T. COOPER,
nov 27 4t tue Clerk Com. R. & R.

Commercial Notes BOUGHT

Well endorsed Customers' Notes made by strong firms, will be purchased at low interest rates. Exceptional terms on paper made by first-class northern, eastern or western firms. Correspondence solicited.

G. P. ALTENBERG & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS., 53 W. 3d St., CINCINNATI, O.
nov 14—tf eod top col fin page

TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA:

THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING is a difficult one. Very few people understand it. We are not expert advertisers. We are expert Shoe men. That's our business. You know we have two stores in Atlanta—one corner Alabama and Whitehall, and the other at 45 Peachtree street. We will consolidate them in a few days. Therefore, we are selling at ACTUAL COST all kinds of Footwear at our Peachtree street store. We make this plain, simple statement, and when you call and examine our stock you will find everything just as represented. No, we don't know how to advertise and to get trade through advertising. Our success to due to selling Shoes at a lesser price than other people and telling the trade about our goods. The closing out cost sale lasts only a few days longer. COME NOW.

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45 PEACHTREE STREET.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President.
H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President.
JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.
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THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

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Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

Notice to Contractors.

Atlanta, Ga., November 17, 1894.—Sealed proposals for furnishing material and labor, and for the erection of the superstructure of the Manufactures, Machinery, Agricultural, Electricity and Forestry buildings for this company, will be received at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 12 m. on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1894, and will be opened in the presence of the bidders. All proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by the architect and addressed to C. A. Collier, president, marked, "Proposals for the superstructure of exposition buildings." A certified check for $500 must accompany the bid for each separate building and will be forfeited in case the successful bidder fails to enter into contract with satisfactory bond and time limit for the faithful performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications will be on file on and after Monday, November 26th, at the company's office, Atlanta, also at the offices of Bradford L. Gilbert, in the Equitable building, Atlanta; the Auditorium Tower, Chicago; the Ames building, Boston, and the Tower building, New York.

NOTE—To avoid any misunderstanding, all questions regarding plans or specifications, must be addressed to the architect at his New York office in writing; will be answered in writing, and the question and answer posted in the various offices where the plans are on file for the general information of all contractors estimating.

Plans and specifications must be estimated on exactly as drawn and specified. Any suggestions whatsoever which the contractor figuring believe will prove advantageous or cost less, can be mentioned under the head of "remarks" on blank contract forms, which can be had upon application to the assistant at the various offices where the plans and specifications are on file.

In order to afford equal facilities for estimating it is necessary to have the plans remain on file in the office and not loaned out, and as a number of the sets will be furnished, there should be no difficulty or delay in estimating understandingly.

BRADFORD L. GILBERT,
Supervising Architect.
GRANT WILKINS,
Chief of Construction.
nov 25—sun tues thur to dec 16

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF H. O. KING, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned of his appointment as permanent administrator on the estate of Hezekiah O. King, late of said county, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to call and make immediate payment of their indebtedness and all persons who are creditors of said estate are requested to present their claims in due form and properly proven to the undersigned. This November 27th, 1894.

W. T. B. WILSON,
Administrator estate of H. O. King, deceased.
Nov 27—6t tues

Open Nov. 5th to May 1st.

Hotel Cordova

St. Augustine, Fla.

$3 $3.50 $4 per day.

C. B. KNOTT, Manager.

Hotel Ponce de Leon will open Jan. 16, 1895.

Horses! Hosres!

Continually arriving directly from the stock farms and suitable for all purposes.

Satisfactory trial given with each animal and it must be as represented or no sale.

THE AUCTION SALES commence daily at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., under the management of Mr. John E. Dowling.

T. A. SHELTON,
Mitchell and Madison Sts.



NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.

Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

FINANCIAL.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS,

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.

CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL, WATER and OTHER HIGH GRADE BONDS

Bought and Sold. Correspondence Solicited.
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Money to Loan.

in any amount from
$1,000 TO $250,000.00
on improved city property.
RILEY-GRANT COMPANY,
nov23-tf 28 South Broad St.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities,
ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G.
fifth pg-nr

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

EDUCATIONAL.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents

IN PRETTY CHINA

—GO TO—

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Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

Southern Shorthand and Business University,

ATLANTA, GA.

The largest and best in the south. Graduates secure positions immediately. Over 6,000 now at work. Send for handsome catalogue and enter at once. oct 28-1m.

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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College. AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

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ART

SPECIAL OFFER FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

All my pictures at half price. Oil portraits, water colors, pastels. Southern Art School.

JAMES P. FIELD, 68 WHITEHALL ST.

Voice Culture and Song.

Mme. Pauline Bredelli-Duerr,

VOCAL SCIENTIST,

FROM THE "NEUEN ACADEMIE DER TONKUNST, BERLIN, GERMANY.

"THE GRAND."

NORTH

OVER THE LINE OF THE GREAT

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

QUICK AND SAFE TRASPORT

Memphis to St. Louis.
Memphis to Chicago.
Memphis to San Francisco.
Memphis to Kansas City.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Reclining Chair Cars.

Write to A. A. Gallagher, Southern Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn., for Descriptive Matter.

W. B. DODDRICK, General Manager.
A. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. Agent.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 50 am
From Macon	11 10 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	1 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 35 pm	§To Macon	4 25 pm
From Hapeville	4 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 30 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah	8 05 pm	§To Savannah	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 45pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	2 00 pm
From Rome	10 50 am	To Rome	4 00 pm
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 25 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	8 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40am	§To Montgomery	5 35 am
From Newnan	8 20 am	To Manchester	8 55 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 40 am	§To Augusta	7 15am
From Covington	7 43am	§To Augusta	3 00 pm
§From Augusta	12 15 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
§From Augusta	6 00 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 00am
†From Cornelia	8 30 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	4 35 pm
§From Richmond	9 30 pm	§To Washington	9 00 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY No.		(WESTERN SYSTEM.) No.	
31 Frm Cincinnati	11 35 pm	32 To Cincinnati	4 05 am
32 Frm Jacks'ville	3 55 am	31 To Jacksonville	11 45 pm
37 Frm Chattan'ga	1 30 pm	38 To Chatanooga	2 00 pm
38 From Macon	11 45 am	37 To Macon	4 10 pm
33 Frm Rome	10 45 am	34 To Rome	8 01 am
36 Frm Brunswick	8 50 pm	35 To Brunswick	7 00 am
45 Frm Tallapoosa	8 50 am	44 To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
41 Frm Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	40 To Birmingham	4 10 pm
43 Frm Greenville	8 50 pm	42 To Greenville	6 45 am
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Elberton	8 00 am	§To Monroe	7 15 am
§From Washingt'n	4 09 pm	§To Washington	12 00 m
§From Monroe	4 45 pm	To Elberton	3 45pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	7 30 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 25 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Ft. Valley	2 30 pm

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 23, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 8. Daily.	No 402. Daily.	Central Time Daily and Sunday	No 403 Daily	Daily No 41
7 15 am	12 00 m	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	4 00 pm	
		U. Depot, City T'e.		6 45pm
8 25 am		Lv Lawrenceville		5 25 pm
10 00 am	2 28 pm	Lv Winder	3 42 pm	5 5? pm
10 41 am	3 03 pm	Lv Athens Ar	3 13 pm	6 0? pm
11 45 am	4 01 pm	Ar Elberton Lv	2 04 pm	4 00 pm
12 36 pm	4 55 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 1? pm	3 02 pm
1 18 pm	6 23 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 48 pm	2 32 pm
1 16pm	6 08 pm	Ar Clinton Lv	12 14 pm	1 20 pm
4 06 pm	7 23 pm	Ar Chester Lv	10 51 am	11 4? am
5 35 pm	8 45 pm	Ar Monroe Lv	9 37 am	10 10am
.....	1 30 am	Lv Raleigh Ar	5 22 am	
.....	2 33 am	Ar Henderson Lv	4 10 am	
.....	4 05 am	Ar Weldon Lv	2 48 am	
.....	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	
.....	6 40 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23 am	
.....	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 30 pm	
.....	12 00 m	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 31 pm	
.....	2 20 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	
.....	4 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	
.....	9 40 pm	Ar Charlotte Lv	5 30 am	
.....	7 5? am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 30 pm	
†7 38pm		Ar Darlington Ar		7 00 am
.....	4 30 m	Lv Weldon Ar	1 45 am	
.....	7 00 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	11 35 pm	
.....	7 10 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	11 45 pm	
.....	6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk Ar	8 00 am	
.....	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 00 pm	
.....	10 46am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	
.....	1 23 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	
.....	5 55 pm	Lv Portsm'th Ar	1 10 am	
.....	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 10 pm	
.....	7 43 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	
.....	5 50 pm	Lv Pm't'h (w) Ar	8 10 am	
.....	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	

*Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. Trains Nos. 402 and 403 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington through sleeper between Macon and Portsmouth, Va., and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping cars between Charlotte and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Monroe, N. C. Through coach to Charleston via Columbia, S. C. Tickets for sale at union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball house.

JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager.
E. J. WALKER, C. P. and T. A., No. 6 Kimball house.
T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A.
B. A. NEWLAND, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

The shortest possible and most direct route from the south to Chicago is via

NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE,

over the Louisville and Nashville, Evansville and Terre Haute, Chicago and East Illinois railroads. Solid vestibuled trains with elegant dining service.

TAKE THE EVANSVILLE ROUTE THE NASHVILLE AND CHICAGO LIMITED. FOR ALL

cities in the west, north and northwest. Be sure your ticket reads via the Evansville Route, the shortest and quickest and most direct line from the south.

J. B. CAVANAUGH, G. P. A., Evansville, Ind.
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ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILroad Company, the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect September 20, 1894:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 37. Daily.	No. 33. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 20 p m	1 30 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Newnan	5 28 p m	3 10 p m	6 45 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 27 p m	4 27 p m	7 47 a m
Ar West Point	6 52 p m	5 02 p m	8 17 a m
Ar Opelika	7 33 p m	5 52 p m	9 02 a m
Ar Columbus	....	7 45 p m	10 15 a m
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	8 30 p m	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola	5 30 a m	....	6 55 p m
Ar Mobile	3 05 a m	....	5 20 p m
Ar N. Orleans	7 35 a m	Sunday only	10 25 p m
Ar Houston, Tex	10 50 p m		
Lv Atlanta	4 20 p m	....	....
Ar Selma	11 15 p m	....	....
NORTHBOUND	No. 34. Daily.	No. 38. Daily.	No. 36 Daily.
Lv N. Orleans	11 00 a m	7 50 p m	....
Lv Mobile	3 35 p m	12 20 a m	....
Lv Pensacola	1 35 p m	11 30 p m	....
Ar Montgomery	8 45 p m	6 10 a m	....
Lv Selma	4 00 p m	4 35 a m	....
Lv Montgomery	11 00 p m	6 20 a m	11 30 a m
Lv Columbus	....	....	12 50 p m
Lv Opelika	2 00 a m	8 19 a m	2 03 p m
Ar West Point	2 03 a m	8 55 a m	2 52 p m
Ar LaGrange	3 39 a m	9 24 a m	3 25 p m
Ar Newnan	4 55 a m	10 21 a m	4 35 p m
Ar Atlanta	6 40 a m	11 40 a m	6 15 p m

Train No. 37 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train 35 Pullman buffet sleeping cars, New York to Mongomery.

Train 34, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, Montgomery to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent.
GEORGE C. SMITH, President and General Manager.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Kimball House.

EDISON DYNAMOS CHEAP.

One 110 Light Edison Dynamo, complete with lamps and sockets.

One 50-light Edison dynamo, complete with lamps and sockets. G. H. WADE, 61 and 63 Gould building. oct 28-1m.

ROAD SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All ... This City—Central Time.

...AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

... WEST POINT RAILROAD.

...ORGIA RAILROAD.

...N RAILWAY COMPANY.

...ILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM.)

...BOARD AIR-LINE.

...A MIDLAND AND GULF.

...ND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

S. A. L.

...AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE ... SEPT. 23, 1894.

..."Special" Solid Vestibuled ... Extra Fare Charged.

... AND EVANSVILLE,

NASHVILLE AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

... NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

... DYNAMOS ... HEAP.

AN INSURANCE DAY

Senator Venable's Bill Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

MESSRS. KNOWLES, O'NEILL AND LEVY

Talk Upon the Merits of Both Sides of the Question.

MR. VENABLE'S PIERCING QUESTIONS

Which Brought Out a Curious Revelation in Regard to the Companies Making Deposits with the Treasurer.

The insurance question grows decidedly more interesting.

The main feature of the complaints coming in to Senator Venable is that the heavy corporations and business enterprises feel the load as keenly as do the small insurers.

Such establishments as the Bibb Manufacturing Company, the Atlanta cotton mills, the Jackson cotton seed oil mill and others of like character declare that in self-protection they have been forced to insure outside of the state.

"Just think of it," said Mr. O'Neill, in the conclusion of his argument, "that Georgia has, for years, been trying to obtain the influx of capital. Special concessions have been made by the cities, towns and villages, taxes have been remitted, sites have been donated and every means has been resorted to by the people to induce the establishment of these institutions, yet the very companies authorized to insure by the laws of Georgia press so heavily upon them that they are crying out for relief and they are forced to go beyond the limits of the state for the insurance which they cannot afford to take at home."

The speech of Mr. Clarence Knowles surprised his friends who had not looked for such ready expression and keen satire from his lips. The most startling incident of the day's proceedings, however, was the short colloquy which took place between Senator Venable and Mr. Levy during the speech of the latter. Mr. Levy was impressing the theory that it was mandatory that there should be a deposit.

"The constitution," said he, "requires a security that must be deposited. A house and lot will not do; it must be such security as can be deposited with the treasurer."

Senator Venable—Do you hold that all fire insurance companies must make such deposit?

Mr. Levy—I do.

Senator Venable—Does it not require local companies to deposit security?

Mr. Levy—That question is not before me.

Senator Venable—Are yor representing the Georgia Home Insurance Company alone?

Mr. Levy—Yes, sir.

Senator Venable—How will your company be at a disadvantage if this bill passes, since it has not deposited one cent in the treasury? If that be true, where are you damaged?

Mr. Levy, in great excitement—The company I represent has complied with every demand by the state. It has the capital, the resource and every requirement. It denies the propriety of allowing irresponsible companies to come in and demoralize the business.

Senator Venable—I want to ask you categorically: Doesn't the constitution require that companies chartered by the state shall make the deposit?

Mr. Levy—That is not the question. But we are here, ready to deposit if called upon.

Senator Venable—O-o-h!

Mr. Levy—It's not a laughable business. Having complied with every requirement of the state our position is not to be questioned. "A man may smile, and smile, and be"—an introducer of insurance bills still.

Senator Venable—The quotation says "villain."

Mr. Levy—I did not say that.

Mr. Knowles's Speech.

Mr. Clarence Knowles was the first speaker. Upon taking the stand he said:

Mr. Chairman: In criminal prosecutions, and from the vituperative tenor of the arguments on the other side, this hearing might readily be mistaken for one, the prisoner, before sentence is pronounced, has under the rules of evidence, the privilege of making a statement. Not being the fortunate possessor of that chaste and eloquent style of extemporaneous oratory which so distinguishes our senator from this district, I must content myself with the submission of a few rambling remarks, in the humble hope that they may sound better than his and read as well.

"I must confess, I have never realized until listening to the advocates of this bill, what an unconscionably nefarious and disreputable business I was engaged in. I have been all along laboring under the impression that fire insurance was an absolutely indispensable adjunct to the business of this country, furnishing, as it does, the basis of all credit, but alas, if the gentlemen who have addressed you in advocacy of this bill are to be believed, Claude Duval and Dick Turpin were philanthropists, compared with the Georgia fire insurance man. Unfortunate as this may be, however, we cannot all be street contractors and cotton spinners, and will have to continue in 'that station of life' into which it pleased God to call us.'

"You have been told in terms of righteous indignation, how legislative efforts to throttle 'this hydra-headed monster, whose forty-nine heads have already reached the capitol,' has its fangs in their hearts and is sucking the very life-blood out of the people; have been thwarted by its representatives thronging these halls in successful attempts to defeat such measures.

"It has been depicted to you, how indecorous and unbecoming it was for agents of fire insurance companies, transacting a legitimate business, in compliance with your laws, to object to an infringement of their rights. As far as I am concerned, I cannot appreciate the fine distinction of a code of ethics which permits the distinguished senator from this district to combat municipal legislation which is hostile to his personal interests in Baltimore, Cincinnati or New Orleans, where he is not licensed to do business, while it denies us the privilege of opposing unjust and discriminating legislation here where we are licensed.

"In Senator Venable's printed speech, a plaintive and touching appeal was made to all disgruntled insurers in Georgia, to appear before you and you would 'listen to their tale of woe.' In anticipation of the coming throng, which we were promised should embrace a large delegation from Macon, the senate chamber was engaged for your session, the committee room being deemed inadequate. Naturally we anticipated the attendance of countless hosts, who thought they should have cheaper insurance, and what human being does not? Therefore it was a matter of congratulation to us that but three dissatisfied insurers were present, two from Atlanta and one from Macon, and no Macon man should be expected to be satisfied with anything domiciled in Atlanta. I venture the assertion that there is no other business in which you could advertise for soreheads and reap such a small harvest. I verily believe, Mr. Chairman, if you were even to advertise for people who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the streets of Atlanta were paved, you would not have to go to Macon for witnesses, and would have to secure the house of representatives to accommodate them. The three witnesses presented in behalf of this bill proved by their own testimony the absolute uselessness of such legislation, for they admitted that they had no difficulty in placing insurance to the extent of three or four hundred thousand dollars in companies not doing business here, thereby proving the proof of our contention, that a citizen of this state can now place his insurance where he pleases, and on the mere expenditure of a 2-cent stamp instead of $100 traveling expenses.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, the appearance of these witnesses was in the nature of a grievance committee and since then I have taken the trouble to ascertain the extent and the justice of their complaints against the Southeastern Tariff Association. I hold in my hands copies of policies which were issued to the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of Macon, of which Major Hanson is president, and I find that the rates paid by him prior to the organization of this 'hydra-headed monster,' the Southeastern Tariff Association were from 1 per cent to 1¾ per cent, and I also have the latest official rate of the Southeastern Tariff Association and I find that they are at present rated at the extremely low rate of 50c per annum. These rates, however, were conditioned on the entire insurance being placed with legally authorized companies, but when it was found that the Bibb Manufacturing Company proposed to drop its insurance here and place it elsewhere, leaving the Georgia companies only the insurance on the cotton, naturally they objected to carrying the least desirable portion of the risk for the average rate agreed upon for the whole. The Atlanta Cotton Mills, I find, paid a rate of 1¼ per cent per annum prior to the organization of the Southeastern Tariff Association in 1882. In March, 1887, their rate was made 1 per cent, but in August, 1892, the injustice of which my good friend, Governor Bullock, complains, was perpetrated and I find that the records show that the rate was increased to 2 per cent, owing to the fact that 700 bales of cotton was constantly kept stored in the basement of the mill, thus making it a cotton warehouse instead of a cotton mill. I have showed you that the rate was 1¼ per cent twelve years ago. It is now 1 per cent with the additional exposure of a three-acre livery stable within burning distance. The rate on this livery stable is 2½ per cent to 3 per cent and the mill really should rate as high.

"The alleged object of this bill is to increase competition, and thereby lower the present rates, which the people of Georgia have to pay and reduce the enormous profits which the advocates of this bill claim that the fire insurance companies are annually taking out of the state.

"I have already shown in a published article, the fallacy of this claim, that the insurance companies are opposing their patrons in Georgia. The fact is that the sworn returns in the office of the comptroller general will show that the thirty-five leading companies which are now doing business in Georgia and have been doing business here continually for ten years or more, have paid for the privilege, in round figures, more than $200,00, their net premiums being $7,711,000, while their losses paid have amounted to $7,924,000. I also proved that the rate charged in Georgia is less than in any southern state with the exception of Louisiana, and there the difference was apparently only slightly in favor of Louisiana, being 1.27 in that state, against an average rate last year of 1.31 in Georgia. In this state an insurer can get what is known as term insurance, that is for three years, by paying two annual premiums in advance; in five years, by paying three annual premiums in advance. This form of insurance is not issued in Louisiana through no fault or edict of the Southeastern Tariff Association. Since compiling these figures I have discovered that if the dividends paid by the Southern Mutual Insurance Company are deducted from the gross premiums collected by the companies in this state that the average rate in Georgia is only 1.18, ten points less than any state in the south. I also gave figures which showed that the rates in Georgia were as low as the average rates in the western states, and I also believe that it is susceptible of proof that the present rate and the insurance carried will compare favorably with the figures which marked the years prior to the organization of the Southeastern Tariff Association. The average rate in each southern state is as follows: Georgia, $1.18; Arkansas, $2.07; Florida, $1.09; North Carolina, $1.55; South Carolina, $1.42; Louisiana, $1.27; Tennessee, $1.58; Texas, $1.77; Virginia, $1.39; Kentucky, $1.34; Mississippi, $2.04; Alabama, $1.55, by which it will be seen that Georgia enjoys a much lower rate than any southern state.

"If Georgia has been such a profitable state why is it twenty-six companies have withdrawn from such a profitable field? Only within the past year or two, three of the largest agency companies withdrew from the state because of their inability to make money in it.

"If the business has been so profitable how do you account for the withdrawal of so many local institutions like the Savannah Fire and Marine, the Rome Fire and the United Underwriters of this city, all of which started with ample capital and influential backing, and enjoyed naturally a share of the profits wrung from the people by this hydra-headed monster, the Southeastern Tariff Association? I repeat, Mr. Chairman, without the fear of contradiction, that there are but six agency companies at present doing business in the state of Georgia which have been represented here for ten years or more, that can show any profit at all on their business.

"Why is it competition is not more active in Georgia? It is true, that your arbitrary requirements of a deposit and burdensome taxation served to keep out some but if the field had been a profitable one there would have been no lack of workers in it. I fully agree with one portion of the speech of the gentleman from Macon who addressed you the other day, and that is if you want competition, reduce your deposit requirements to a nominal sum and open the doors of the state, inviting insurance capital, instead of erecting barriers to keep it out. There is not a fire insurance company doing business today in the state of Georgia which would not gladly welcome an era of absolute free trade, as far as insurance goes. You can make such requirements as will insure the entrance of only solvent companies, by prescribing, as the present law does, the standard of strength, giving your insurance commissioner power as he now has to examine and pass on the companies applying for entrance.

"Let the state charge an annual license tax for the privilege of doing business in its borders, and make that in lieu of all other taxation, except a liberal percentage on the profits of the business. Under your present system, whether a company pays out more than it receives or not, it is heavily taxed on the amount taken in, although it may all, and more too, be returned to the people in the shape of losses. Prohibit the imposition of unjust and burdensome municipal licenses and I will guarantee that you will have a great many more companies for entrance to Georgia than are now represented.

"I desire to address a few words to you in reference to the plan and scope of the Southeastern Tariff Association—that much-abused organization.

"It is not a trust; it is not a pool; it is not a combination contemplated by your anti-trust laws. It is simply an association of companies banded together for the purpose of exchanging experiences and arriving at what they deem an adequate price to charge for their policies. Is a combination of this sort prohibited in any other business? Do not your butchers, your bakers and every other class of business or profession co-operate in some essential principle?

"A trust is an organization for the purpose of pooling issues and dividing profits or losses; the Southeastern Tariff Association does nothing of this kind. It is simply a voluntary association of companies engaged in the same line of business.

"It has been claimed here that this association has employed able attorneys to combat this and other measures aimed at insurance interests. There is not one scintilla of truth in this statement; on the contrary the association, in annual convention, has repeatedly passed resolutions 'that matters of state legislation are not within the province of the organization,' and have positively prohibited any attempt at interference in matters of that kind. Able lawyers were sent here by your own home institutions, to urge upon you to protect their interests, which they considered were jeopardized by the proposed measure.

"The Southeastern Tariff Association is an institution which I am satisfied would meet with your approval, if you were familiar with its methods. It is doing today in this section of the country, that which the laws of states and municipalities elsewhere do, that is improving the methods of construction and stimulating the introduction of efficient fire departments and adequate water supply.

"Before the organization of this association was it ever known that a cotton mill in the south was insured as low as one-half of 1 per cent per annum? The Bibb Manufacturing company paid more than twice that sum before the organization of this association. The prevailing rate on cotton under any conditions was about 2 per cent, whereas today cotton, under certain conditions, is insured as low as one-half of 1 per cent per annum.

"The fact is this association has so improved the conditions which prevailed ten years ago in the matter of fire departments and water supply that the people of Georgia are carrying proportionately less insurance now than ever before in their history.

"In 1882, at the time of the organization of this association, the amount of insurance carried in the state of Georgia amounted to $118,048,363, and in 1887, five years after, notwithstanding the enormous increase in values in the state during that period, the amount of insurance was only $115,000,000, showing a saving to the people of the premium on $3,000,000, mainly through the operation of this association.

"I do not appear before you, Mr. Chairman, in opposition to any bill which will tend ultimately to encourage competition in this state. I do protest, however, in behalf of the interests which I represent, against the enactment of any legislation which is to establish a privileged class of agents and to discriminate unjustly against those companies which are already represented. Place them all on the same level is all I ask, and that, I feel sure the wisdom and justice of this committee will dictate."

Mr. O'Neill's Speech.

The speech of Mr. James F. O'Neill, in favor of the bill was an able constitutional argument.

"The advocates of the insurance men," said he, "have taken most extraordinary positions. Mr. Knowles has just said he would like to see the deposit law abolished. The other day Captain Jackson said if it was abolished the country would be overrun with wildcat companies. Mr. Dessau thinks that every policy placed outside the state is without value. It is true that the Southeastern Tariff Association may not have an "authorized" attorney here, but with singular unanimity the leaders of the association are all here. The bill proposed simply provides a method by which people who desire cheaper insurance may get it. If the contention of the association is sound, that they have insurance down to its lowest limit, then the admission of brokers could not damage them.

"As to whether this pool has made money or not, it is striking that there should exist such a prosperous class of citizens as the insurance agents are if they do not make money.

"The sole question is if the legislature has the right to pass this bill. What is the object of a state constitution? Simply to provide safeguards in the future, when the people shall have relegated their power to others. The law-making power is delegated to the legislature. Unless prohibited in express terms it can pass any law. When we see combinations coming to the legislature against a measure, and the people on the other side demanding the measure it is suggestive. When we see in this organization a body existing in defiance of the constitution, the committee must realize that damage is being done to the people, and that legislators must find for them a remedy. The legislature has the right to judge whether this law should be passed. Every bill for the relief of the people has been fought by corporations under the cry of unconstitutionality. The Glenn bill was so attacked by all the railroads, who pursued it even to the United States court. The general presumption is that the legislature has the power to pass laws, which can only be overcome by absolute prohibition. In construing a section of the constitution, it must bear in mind, not only every word in it, but its consonance with the whole instrument. If the constitution intended to be mendatory on this subject, it would have so expressed itself, as it does in other sections. It is notable that both in the fire insurance paragraph and in the railroad commission paragraph, a discretion is vested in the legislature by the use of the words "from time to time." There are times for action and times for inaction. It is plain that the constitution anticipates varying necessities for which remedies of the occasion are to be provided. The legislature is absolute judge of the necessity of a deposit, and its amount. The legislature has the right when it will subserve the interest of the people, to abolish the deposit requirement.

"I hold, however," said Mr. O'Neill, "that this bill does not come even under the limitations of constitutional institution." Mr. O'Neill argued on the comity between states securing for the citizen of either to do business in the other. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the strictest constitution, that woud not debar brokers from securing insurance for clients who might want to get it. Mr. O'Neill's argument was strong and logical, and was recognized by the insurance men present as of great weight.

Mr. Levy's Speech.

The fame of Mr. Leonel C. Levy as a finished orator was enhanced by his speech on this occasion. It abounded in flights of native eloquence, and held the closest attention of the listeners. He said:

The ostensible object of the bill now pending before this committee is "to permit insurance brokers to place insurance on property located in this state, in fire insurance companies not doing business in the state, under existing laws." Its real object and its practical result if passed, is to permit insurance companies to do business in this state without complying with the constitutional and statutory laws of the state under which all of the local and foreign companies now doing business in Georgia are organized and regulated in their operations.

The constitution, section 5091, prescribes that the general assembly shall, from time to time, enact laws to compel all fire insurance companies doing business in this state to deposit reasonable securities with the treasurer of this state, "to secure the people against loss by the operations of said companies."

Section 5092 of the constitution requires all companies doing business in this state to make semi-annual reports to the governor of their condition and print the same at their own expense for the information and protection of the people.

The foregoing provisions are a declaration of the matured policy of the state, speaking through the people themselves, and as such neither their wisdom or expediency can be questioned. In conformity with the policy so declared and prescribed the general assembly has enacted that no fire insurance company shall be allowed to transact any business of insurance in this state unless possessed of at least $100,000 of actual cash capital or assets paid up, and invested in stocks or bonds estimated at their actual market value at the date of statement, or in mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged. (Section 3, act of 1887.)

Section 4 of the same act prescribes that all fire insurance companies, chartered by other states, or foreign governments shall be required to deposit with the treasurer of this state, bonds of the United States or bonds of this state, etc., of the face value of $25,000.

Section 10 of the same act prescribes that any insurance company not incorporated under the laws of this state, desiring to do business therein, shall file with the insurance commissioner a written instrument or power signed and sealed, appointing and authorizing some person who shall be a resident of this state to acknowledge or receive service of process, and upon whom process may be served for, and in behalf of such company in all legal proceedings, etc.

Section 4 of the same act provides for a collection of any judgment rendered against such company so depositing bonds by a sale of such bonds, if the judgment be not paid in ten days after the rendition of judgment.

We have then under the present laws regulating the business of fire insurance that complete protection of the people in the very spirit and language of their enacted constitution., "to secure the people against loss by the operations of said companies."

1. We have a prescribed and substantial minimum capital of not less than $100,000 for every company.

2. We have, for companies whose capital is not within the limits of our state, a substantial deposit to the amount of $25,000, and which is required to be always maintained to that sum, despite of any reduction by losses that may occur after its original deposit.

3. We have a mode of legal process and service prescribed in every case, which must be assented to in advance, by every company doing business in the state under a foreign charter, and we are assured under such a service and process of a valid, incontestable judgment when obtained.

4. We have a fund within the limits of our own state out of which such judgment, when obtained, may be realized within ten days of its rendition, without the necessity of resort even to a levy, or of suit upon such judgment in a foreign state, and the delay and difficulties, expenses and uncertainty attendant upon such suit.

It would be difficult to conceive a more simple, just and perfect system of protection of the people than has been enacted in accordance with the constitutional provision, and which is now sought to be absolutely overthrown by the passage of a bill which, assuming to accomplish a different result, practically repeals every one of the safeguards enacted by the general assembly, violates the constitution of the state, disorganizes the methods of conducting business which the experience of many years has been required to establish, and offers no substitute for its advantage, while it exposes the people, and the responsible insurance companies who have complied with every requirement of the constitutional and statutory provisions, to innumerable dangers and disadvantages, not one of the provisions which we have cited, of either the constitution or the laws made in obedience thereto, being imposed upon the companies who are to be permitted to write business in this state through the medium of so-called "brokers" and who are, under the theory advanced by the promoters of the bill, to be exempted from all the burdens and obligations imposed by state laws on the ground (a reductio ad absurdum) that "they are not doing business in the state," and resulting also in a discrimination against our own local companies, who will still be excluded from doing business in other states without making a deposit of $25,000, our deposit law remaining unrepealed upon the statutes of the state, and the reciprocal or retaliatory laws of the other states, requiring deposits, remaining also of full force as against our local companies; notwithstanding the fact that the companies of of those states requiring deposits from our insurance corporations, will be at liberty under the proposed law in the guise, or more properly expressed, disguise, of brokers, to do business in this state, without a deposit, without the minimum capital, and without the reserve required to be made and maintained by the companies legally authorized to do business in Georgia.

If it be suggested that the deposit law may be repealed, or "reduced to a nominal sum," our reply to that proposition is:

1. Such is not the assumed object or purpose of the bill before the committee.

2nd. If such was its purpose, or object, the repeal of the deposit law as an entirety, or "its reduction to a nominal sum," would be absolutely unconstitutional—as in contravention of the section hereinbefore cited which requires "fire insurance companies doing business in this state to deposit reasonable securities with the treasurer of this state to secure the people against loss by the operation of said companies," and the treasurer, nor the commissioner of insurance of this state, would never so stultify themselves as to accept a nominal sum as the security which is required to meet any losses sustained for premiums or fire losses against non-resident companies.

Not less insufficient and invalid is the mode of service and process prescribed in the bill before the committee, which for obvious reasons does not comply with section 10, act of 1887, but provides a mode of implied service which under the decision of the supreme court of the United States, would be fatally defective.

The statute alone cannot make such service effectual, as provided in the bill before us, there must be the affirmative and formal assent under the seal and signature of the corporation, to such service, in advance of any business done by it in this state, as provided by section 10, act of 1887 of the general assembly of Georgia.

See Pennoyer vs. Neff, 95 U. S. S. C. Rep., page 714, H. N. 6; ex-parte, Schollenberger, 96 U. S. S. C. Rep., page 269; St. Clair vs. Cox, 105 U. S. S. C. Rep, page 350; Fitzgerald vs. Mallory, 137 U. S. S. C. Rep., page 113.

And under the provisions of the bill proposed the policy holder, in event of loss and suit at law to enforce collection, will be left in the predicament—

1. Of holding a judgment against a corporation having no deposit or assets in the state.

2. Against a company having no prescribed amount of capitol or reserve.

3. A judgment which will have to be sued upon again before it can be enforced at the domicile of the company, whether such domicile be in a sister state in this country or in a foreign land.

4. A judgment which when sued upon in the domicile of the company could be defeated upon one of the few grounds recognizable against the validity of the judgment of a sister state, towit: Want of jurisdiction and of legal service and process, which we hold to be determined as to the bill before you by the decisions we have cited.

The charge that the Southeastern Tariff Association is a trust or unlawful combination is one which we do not care to answer, as we in no wise appear as the representative or apologists for that association, but only in behalf of one of the local companies, whose interests are affected by the proposed bill.

The charge, however, is completely negatived by the existing facts. The act of 1891, page 207, is entitled "An act to prevent combinations or pools of insurance companies or their agents, tending to defeat or lessen competition in the business of insurance in the state of Georgia."

Its terms, provisions, the mode of procedure for its enforcement and its penalty are too well defined and understood by the honorable committee to require a specification of its details.

Suffice it to say, that while ample in its scope to correct every evil that can arise under a combination or pool tending to lessen competition in the business of insurance, and enacted for that specific purpose, in not a single instance has this law appealed to by those who have endeavored through assertions uncorroborated and unsustained by testimony, to charge such unlawful combinations against them.

The only direct charges made before this honorable committee were entirely unsupported by the facts presented, and were in the nature of private grievances upon particular facts; that of Major Hanson was predicated upon the refusal of certain companies to accept his factory risks tnd cotton warehouses at the same premium separately, one without the other, at which they had agreed to take the whole risk together, he having placed his factory risks in New York companies at a lower rate and then tendering the Georgia companies the more hazarous risk of his cotton warehouses alone. The other complaint was that of an oil factory, which was offered lower rates upon making certain improvements in their plant, which improvements being made the reduced rate was demanded, but certain open windows having been left in an unsafe condition, upon being required to close the same they declined to do so for motives of their own personal convenience, and the companies refused thereupon a reduction of rates until this extra hazard had been removed.

Neither of the parties complaining above referred to were injured by the failure of the local companies to meet their requirements; they state that satisfactory rates were obtained by them and their property placed with insurance companies in New York—no law prohibited them from doing this—and yet if it be true that the average rates charged by the companies in the tariff association are higher than can be had in New York, is it not a common-sense proposition that if the same business can be done at a profit by these local companies they would speedily meet this competition and add the business to their own? In point of fact, neither the tariff association nor the depotis law produces any of the effects complained of.

The deposit law does not reduce the competion or number of companies doing business in the state, nor does the tariff association increase the rate.

The Atlanta Home, located here at the domicile of the Southeastern Tariff Association, the Southern Mutual, the Continental of New York, Williamsburg City, Glenn Falls, of New York; the Connecticut, Germania, of New York; Mutual Fire, of New York; St. Paul Fire and Marine and other companies doing business here and who conform to the laws of the state as regards capital and deposit are not members of the tariff association and their rates are no lower than those charged by the association.

The statistics obtainable show that there are more companies competing for business in those states having deposit laws than in those where no deposit is required, and facts are stronger evidences than theory or assertion.

In Alabama, no deposit law, forty-eight companies; in Georgia, deposit law, forty-nine companies; in Florida, no deposit law, thirty-three companies; in South Carolina, no deposit law, forty-five companies; in North Carolina, no deposit law, forty-eight companies; in Virginia, deposit law, forty-eight companies; in Mississippi, no deposit law, thirty-six companies. South Carolina, North Carolina and Mississippi each had deposit laws and repealed them without the effect of increasing the number of companies doing business in those states over the number of companies having and retaining the deposit laws. So that it is not from any apprehension of increase or competition from responsible companies that the corporation I represent desires to oppose the pending bill. It is the financial integrity, the stability and the charter of the companies doing business in the state which is maintained under our present laws, all of whom having conformed in every particular to their requirements are entitled to protection against irresponsible companies who have met none of the demands imposed by our constitution and laws.

With few exceptions, for several years past, insurance business has been done throughout the south at a loss; where profits have been realized under exceptionally favorable conditions, they will average less than 8 per cent on the business transacted, while the average general profit on the insurance business written today, is not in excess of 4 per cent.

Dividends declared beyond this amount are derived from income on capital paid in, and upon investments, the accretions of many years, and increased values of bonds, real estate and the like sources of revenue in which assets are invested, and which constitute a large proportion of the reserves required to be held as a guarantee of the stability of the corporation for the reinsurance of risks upon winding up its business, or in anticipation of those periodical disasters similar to that of the Chicago fire which wiped out of existence 200 companies at one time, resulting in a total loss of millions of property holders insured, as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars of unexpired premiums which had been paid in advance. A record kept of the business of one hundred well-managed companies for a period of twenty years (embraced in which period were the great Chicago and Boston fires, shows an underwriter's profit on the total amount of business done during the twenty years of only 4 per cent.

The record of a conservative foreign

Continued on Eighth Page.

AHAPPY ATLANTIAN

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Atlanta, Ga., November 7, 1894.—Parties contemplating the erection of automatic sprinklers for fire protection, or elevator services, are hereby notified that the board of water commissioners have decided not to allow larger than a three-inch opening in water main for such connections. This rule will be strictly adhered to in every particular.

GEORGE W. TERRY, JR., Secretary.

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$3,850 buys beautiful home in South Kirkwood, on Boulevard de Kalb; must be seen to be appreciated.

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$1,000 buys 5-room house, lot 44x107, on Carlton street; nice place.

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9-r. h., Hood street	25 00
8-r. h., Highland avenue	20 00
8-r. h., Angier avenue	18 00
8-r. h., Alexander street	13 00
8-r. h., Castleberry street	20 00
8-r. h., Peachtree street, at city limits	30 00
7-r. h., Luckie street	22 50
7-r. h., Piedmont avenue, at the exposition grounds	14 00
7-r. h., Luckie street	16 00
6-r. h., Stonewall street	12 00
6-r. h., Formwalt street	25 00
5-r. h., East Fair street	8 00
5-r. h., Broyles street	8 00
5-r. h., Piedmont avenue, at exposition	10 00
5-r. h., Gullatt street	12 00
4-r. h., East Simpson street	10 00
4-r. h., Ira street	6 50
4-r. h., Hightower street	9 00
4-r. h., Bradley street	8 50

sun, tue, thur.

J. B. ROBERTS,

Real Estate,

45 Marietta Street.

5-r. brand new house, monthly payments	$1,350
3-r., Bellwood, $10 per month	500
7-r. and 30 acres, Clarkston, Ga., for exchange for city property.	
7-r., Windsor street, monthly payments	3,800
5-r., Georgia avenue, monthly payments	1,500
100x200, North avenue, want offer	3,000
48x150, corner lot, Forest avenue	2,200
10-r., Smith street, 1 block Whitehall	4,250
100x250, Capitol avenue, fronts two streets	3,000
10-r., Forest avenue, all conveniences	8,500
7-r., 2-story, Richardson street	3,000
7-r., 1 block Peachtree, all conveniences	5,000
4-r., Linden avenue, 50x120	1,750
45x146, Merritts avenue	1,600
12-r., Whitehall street, large lot	7,500
One store, 30x100, Whitehall street	20,000
5-r. and store, will exchange	2,000
4-r., Luckie street, easy terms	2,100

Some good rent-paying property for sale cheap.

KIRKWOOD.

Homes on Installments.

Will take Atlanta Suburban Land Company stock or city property for vacant or improved lots in this lovely suburb.

SOUTH KIRKWOOD LAND CO., 11½ East Alabama Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans

$13,000—Alabama street store renting for $70 per month; cost $15,000 two years ago.

$2,000—6-room cottage at West End; water and gas; one door off car line.

$24 per acre for 40 acres in one mile of East Lake; mighty cheap.

$1,600—Washington Heights lot 50x190.

$1,750—7-room house on Morrison avenue; lot 50x212. Any terms desired.

$2,500—Inman Park lot 100x200 or over.

$3,750 2-story, 8-room brick house on Forsyth street; close in; worth $5,000.

$50 per acre for a fruit farm at Griffin, Ga. 40 acres Elberton peaches in bearing, 40 acres in grapes; also other fruits.

Office 12 East Alabama St. Telephone 363.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

Real Estate Offers.

100 HEAD thoroughbred trotting stock, mares, stallions, 2-year-olds, etc., raised in Missouri, to exchange for a good Georgia farm, as part pay for the farm; value of stock and farm to be fair and reasonable. Who wishes to make the deal and establish a first-class stock farm in Georgia?

ON AND NEAR the Georgia railroad we have large, valuable tracts of first-class farm lands for sale, and they are specially suited for colonization purposes. We are now negotiating for the sale of one large tract located in this section, and if this does not suit we will need others to offer. Owners will be expected to give us the exclusive handling of their lands for a reasonable time if they expect us to spend money and time and labor in advertising and otherwise facilitating sales. We make a liberal contract with owners.

ATLANTA CITY and suburban property for sale and exchange. Our lists are large and varied. Buyers and sellers are invited to call at our office.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO., No. 15 Peachtree Street.

THOS. C. HAMPTON. CHAS. HERMAN.

HAMPTON & HERMAN,

Real Estate and Loans

13 North Broad Street.

$1,560 For lot on Washington Heights, near Montgomery street, 50x175.

$1,600 For 115 acres, within one mile of Marietta, Ga., with good 5-room house, good barn; land in high state of cultivation. Must be sold at once—a bargain.

$2,000 Pulliam street—5-room house, lot 50x104, mortgage $800; party will exchange for farm.

2,600 Acres, good timber land, located in Clinch county, Georgia; will exchange for suburban property.

Money to loan, at 6½ and 7 per cent, and no delays. We also have money to loan on monthly plan on city and suburban property.

Come and see us if you want to buy or sell or exchange.

HAMPTON & HERMAN, 13 North Broad street.

W. J. MALLARD, JR. L. C. STACY.

MALLARD & STACY,

REAL ESTATE,

Loans and Investments.

No. 2 EQUITABLE BUILDING.

MERRITTS AVENUE—An elegant home, 10 rooms, every convenience. Modern in construction and finish; stable, outhouses, lot 56x200.

$900 CASH for a West End lot, well located, 58x175, assessed by city at $700; a rare chance for a bargain.

PONCE DE LEON CIRCLE—The cheapest ever offered on the circle, a corner lot, 185x150; sell all or part at $50 per foot.

NORTH SIDE, one block of Peachtree street, 7-r. cottage on the most attractive lot in the city; lot 122x185, high and level; worth $12,500; can be bought if sold immediately for $8,500.

We have a large selection of elegant residences, cozy homes and vacant lots in all sections of the city and suburbs.

MALLARD & STACY, No. 2 Equitable Building.

AN INSURANCE DAY

Continued From Fourth Column 7th Page.

company doing business in this state for the same period of time, but excluding the Chicago and Boston fires, to-wit, 1873 to 1893, twenty years, shows:

Premiums received..	?351,445.58
Losses, $220,370.78, and expenses, $104, 673.60, paid....	325,044.38
	$ 16,411.20

Or .0467 per cent profit in twenty years. Since 1844, something over forty companies have been chartered to do an insurance buisness by the state of Georgia and of these four only are in operation, The Georgia Home, the Southern Mutual, the Macon Fire, and the Atlanta Home.

The people have demanded, through The Constitution, a protection in their insurance business by legislation. The suggestion is not a correct one, therefore, that they should be compelled to formulate opinions for themselves on this subject, the constitutional provision negatives the presumption and it is the object and purpose of beneficent legislation, when dealing wieh complex questions concerning the liability, integrity and financial responsibility of corporations engaged in business of a nature beyond the facility for investigation by the masses of the people, and which corporations are admitted into the state only by leave of its legislative, executive and judicial departments through comity and not as of legal right; to develop such corporations with all proper safeguards in the interest of the people, demanded in direct terms by their self-imposed constitution.

The act of 1890, page 205, enables by its terms and its amendment of paragraph 3, section 9, act of 1887: "Adjusters and inspectors to enter this state, adjust and inspect losses for authorized companies from whom the citizens of this state have 'purchased insurance for themselves,' whenever the purchaser of such insurance shall notify the state commissioner the name of the company, pay license fees and taxes for the company, etc. Section 2 of this act provides that it shall not be lawful for said inspectors to solicit business for their companies. This law is specific in its application to citizens purchasing insurance for themselves—not to persons purchasing insurance for others—and specifically inhibits the solicitation of insurance business for companies.

It would be palpably absurd to assume that brokers under the proposed bill are not solicitors or agents for their companies, and that their companies are not "doing business in the state of Georgia" in the true meaning of that term.

A distinction is to be made between the legal status of citizens of this state purchasing insurance for themselves, and that of brokers under the proposed bill, acting as we insist they do as agents for foreign corporations.

The state, by constitutional and statutory enactments, has drawn this distinction between them, expressed in section 9, act of 1887, the terms of which prohibit the doing of any act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance for or with any insurance company other than for himself, "whether at the instance or by employment of any insurance company or of or by any broker or other person," and declares such person so acting shall be the agent of the company. It is an incontrovertible legal proposition that comity is the only basis of recognition under which foreign corporations can exercise any rights in another state, and that a state may exclude from its limits entirely corporations chartered by other states if done expressly, and the reasons and motives cannot be inquired into."

Doyle vs. Continental Insurance Company, 95 U. S., 535. Also, it is held that "it is for the local sovereign to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which its presence by its agents and the conducting of its affairs shall be permitted." Fourth A. & E. Encyclopaedia of Law Sec. 4, letter C, page 206, citing city of St. Louis vs. Wiggins Ferry Co., 78th U. S. R. 473.

In reply to the assumption that there is an implied power by the act of 1890 to employ brokers or agents in the procurement of insurance by individuals—which construction of the act we deny to be correct—a distinction is to be clearly drawn between a contract made in the state of New York or other foreign states to be performed there, and a contract made in the state of Georgia through a broker acting here for a foreign corporation. The law in the first instance is too well recognized to admit of argument and the law of the place were the contract is to be performed will control. We think there is a vast difference between so-called paternalism in government and protection of the people by their legislative agents in dealing with foreign corporations. The disastrous results accruing to our people from the failure of life insurance companies, bankrupted since the war, absorbing millions of hard earned savings, the like failure of assessment companies—numbering 1,315—within the past twenty years with seven millions of policy holders, and the total insolvency of the 200 fire insurance companies caused by the Chicago fire, are all circumstances showing the necessity of protecting by deposits of not less than the present sum required, the interests of the people.

The values given to our own state securities, whereby the forty-eight companies now absorb the vast amount of about $1,250,000, mostly in Georgia state bonds; the fact that from the enactment of the constitutional provision in 1877 up to this date, not a dollar has been lost by policy holders in this state through the failure or insolvency of insurance companies; the fact that the whole policy of our people is the building up as far as possible of our home institutions and keeping the immense expenditures for life, fire and other insurance premiums among ourselves, all demand that no legislation should be enacted without considering the protection of the people and preserving the financial integrity of the corporations with which they deal.

The amount fixed for deposit is an investment which all responsible companies can well afford to make. It involves no loss of income, but is an interest bearing, bond, from which they draw the annual dividends. Its presence is a guarantee against loss of premiums paid in advance by policy holders, and almost an equal guarantee against any loss by fire, inasmuch as that the deposit has to be maintained at all times to the full standard of $25,000, so long as the company continues business in this state.

Withdraw this deposit or pass the bill contemplated, which in substance would have the same effect, and what is to prevent a closing up of all business done by the foreign companies now in Georgia and the re-entering by them again of the insurance field in this state through the medium of responsible brokers in competition with a horde of irresponsible companies, associations and limited partnerships, whose domicile, capital and reserves are not defined or fixed by the said law, and whose cheap insurance, which does not insure, would delude the inexperienced and dependent insurers to their eventual loss and destruction, and where the penalty prescribed for a violation of the law, at best difficult to enforce, could be evaded in a hundred different ways, and when enforced would furnish no recompense whatever to the insurer for losses sustained upon his premium or property insured in a company solvent possibly at the date of insurance, and become insolvent long before judgment could be obtained in our own courts, which is a condition precedent to a further suit on such judgment in a foreign state or country, where it would have to be sued over again and assets discovered upon which to levy.

The only interest which the company I represent has in opposing the bill which is before you is its objection to adopting a temporary policy of expediency resulting in permanent injury by the complete disorganization of a well considered and matured system of insurance, against the abuses of which ample remedies have been provided which have never been invoked, and the indirect repeal of which system, as contemplated by this bill, will be but a repetition of that continual legislation, enacting, amending, repealing and re-enacting of laws which unsettles all confidence, inspires capital and investors with distrust, has become the bane of American legislation, a by-word and reproach to our system of jurisprudence and commercial law.

A New Bill Presented.

After consultation with those versed in all the intricacies of the law, Senator Venable has recast his bill, so as to avoid all possible objections.

One of the most noted lawyers in Georgia said, after reading it, that it would successfully withstand any constitutional objection made against it. The new bill, which takes the place of the old one as a substitute, is as follows:

"A Bill—To be entitled an act to provide for and regulate the business of insurance brokers in the state and to authorize insurance to be procured beyond the limits of the state upon property within the state, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted, by authority of the same, as follows:

"Section 1. Any person owning property in this state or having an insurable interest in the same may procure insurance thereon through any American broker duly licensed under this act. To render insurance so obtained valid it shall not be necessary that the insurance company with which the contract is made be doing business in this state or be authorized to do business therein by the constitution or any law of this state, but only that such company have the power by its charter and the laws of the state or county in which the contract is made to bind itself by such contract.

"Sec. 2. None but bona fide residents of this state, of good moral character and of competent business qualifications, shall be licensed as insurance brokers, and before any license shall issue, the applicant shall file, with the insurance commissioner, an exemplified copy of the charter of each company with which he proposes to do business in behalf of his principals or employers, together with a statement under oath of the president and secretary of every such company, exactly similar to that described in the second section of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the business of insurance in this state, and for other purposes,' approved October 27, 1887. For filing certified copies of charters and for all other services rendered by the insurance commissioner under the act, the broker shall pay the same fees as are required of insurance companies by the above mentioned act, and the commissioner shall be allowed to have and retain for his compensation the same proportion thereof. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to examine the statement and if satisfied that the same is correct, that the company is solvent, reliable and in good standing, and that the applicant is not only a bona fide resident of this state but a fit and proper person to exercise the calling of an insurance broker, he shall license him as such, designating on the license each and every insurance company with which he is authorized to contract beyond the limits of this state. Should the fact, at any time, come to the knowledge of the insurance commissioner that a new insurance company designated in any license issued by him is not solvent, reliable and in good standing, he shall revoke and cancel the license in so far as it authorizes the broker to contract with that company. And on notice from the commissioner, it shall be the duty of the broken to whom it was issued to present it forwith for such cancellation.

"Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for every duly licensed insurance broker from time to time, so long as his license is in force, to make or cause to be made inspections, surveys, diagrams and descriptions of property in Georgia which he may be employed to have insured beyond the limits of this state, and to forward the same to any insurance company specified in his license, as a basis for contracting with such company for insuring the property, and in case of loss or damage after the insurance is effected, it shall be lawful for such loss or damage to be adjusted and paid in the manner and by the means usual with insurers and the assured for so doing. No penalty whatever shall be incurred by any inspector, adjuster or other person for participating bona fide in these transactions. It shall also be lawful for any such broker to forward cash premiums or installments, premium notes and all documents whatever requisite to procure and keep up the insurance for which he may contract under the authority of his license, and he shall incur no penalty for so doing. He shall do nothing as the agent or representative of any insurance company, nor shall any such company be bound by his acts, the true intent and meaning of this law being that he shall act alone in behalf of such persons as may employ him to procure insurance, or to renew and keep up the same and to afford aid in collecting loss or damage covered thereby.

"Sec. 4. Every insurance broker shall file with the governor semi-annual statements, on the first day of January and July of each year, or within sixty days thereafter. These statements shall contain a full and accurate report of the condition on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December then next preceding of each company specified in the broker's license. They shall be made in every respect like those described in the second section of the act of October 24, 1887, hereinbefore referred to, and shall be sworn to by the president or secretary of the company to which they relate, and the broker shall publish at his own expense a duplicate thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in this state. Failure to file a statement within due time, or to publish it, shall work a forfeiture of the broker's license in so far as it relates to contracting with that company, and the insurance commissioner shall revoke and cancel it accordingly.

"Sec. 5. Whenever any licensed insurance broker shall obtain any insurance he shall at once make to the insurance commissioner a sworn statement of the same. His books shall at all times be subject to the inspection of that officer, and shall be produced and shown to him whenever required. His books shall set forth the following facts: First, the exact amount of assurance procured for each and every person, giving the names of the person; second, the gross premium charged thereon; third, the name of the insurance company; fourth, the date and duration of the policy.

"Sec. 6. Each and every licensed broker shall pay into the treasury of this state the same tax on the gross premiums upon all policies procured by him as assurance companies authorized to do business here are required to pay.

"Sec. 7. Any person who shall do or attempt to do the kind of business provided for by this act without being duly licensed, or who shall continue or attempt to continue it after his license has been forfeited or revoked, and any licensed insurance broker who, after failing to comply with any requirement made of him by this act, shall apply for or procure in behalf of any person whatever any insurance on property in this state, other than his own or that in which he has some insurable interest, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished as prescribed in section 4310 of the code.

"Sec. 8. All laws and parts of laws repugnant to this act are hereby repealed."

The Senate Yesterday.

The work of the senate yesterday was largely routine. The reading of the governor's message took up considerable time. The education bill was read a second time. It will get its third reading today, and will be in the governor's hands this morning.

The condemning of alum as an unwholesome ingredient in baking powders by the government authorities as well as by physicians generally has not deterred manufacturers of such powders from foisting them on an unsuspecting public. Following is a partial list of the alum powders found in the stores:

"Calumet," "Chicago Yeast," "Kenton," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Hotel," "Taylor's One Spoon," "Climax," "Snow Puff," "Snow Ball," "Giant," "Milk," "Crown," "Unrivaled," "Silver Star," "Davis's O. K.," "Forest City," "Monarch," "K. C.," "Loyal," "Manhattan," "Crystal," "Hatchet," "Home," "Echo," "Perfection," "Rocket," "Town Talk," "Imperial," "White Rose," etc.

It is safe to reject all brands sold with a prize. All powders sold at twenty-five cents or less a pound are sure to be made of alum. Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, in his official examination of baking powders at the world's fair, threw out all "alum powders," classing them as unwholesome.

A hippopotamus, brought from the Nile to Rome, by order of Titus, to celebrate the close of the Jewish war, cost $4,000.

A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the sotuh, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for liver troubles. The big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be party to an outrage. Beware of any who tell you that any Liver Medicine is just the same as Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co. You know it by the Red Z on the package.

Hand in Hand

go grease and indigestion—that's why physicians condemn modern lard. Hand in hand go health and **Cottolene**—that's why *Cottolene* has received the endorsement of the leading lights of the medical profession. When you feel that it would be a pleasure to eat any kind of pastry or fried food, without fear of indigestion,



get Cottolene. See that the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—is on every pail.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

THANKSGIVING!

Are You of "the Thankful?"

The President of the United States has proclaimed Thursday Thanksgiving Day for all people. A few, however, will not be thankful—they are not in a fix to. They have Dyspepsia, and would not be thankful for anything, unless it was their death. The most thankful people will be those who have had Dyspepsia and took Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy—they are shouting happy, because "they were once sick but now are well."

"I have frequently used your Dyspepsia Remedy in attacks of acute indigestion, and have always found it to give instantaneous relief. I consider it a medicine of high merit. C. E. CURRIER, Atlanta, Ga."

It does the work every time, and no matter how aggravated your case, a few doses will relieve you. In fact, one dose will correct indigestion within five minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst forms of Dyspepsia. If you are suffering with these diseases, use Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will be thankful. . . . . .

MANUFACTURED BY

CHAS. O. TYNER,

ATLANTA, GA.

All druggists sell it. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

—Among the Atlantians who returned yesterday from New York were Captain Robert J. Lowry, Mr. George W. Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mr. Harry Cabaniss and Mr. Elf.

—Mr. Samuel H. Hardwick, of the Southern, is in Washington on one of his frequent business excursions to that city.

—Congressman J. C. C. Black, of the famous tenth district, breakfasted and dined at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. Black seemed in excellent health and spirits and apparently has lost no sleep over the commotion in his district. Mr. Black's letter has become a national sensation and now the eyes of the whole country are centered on the tenth district. What will be the verdict of the tenth? the whole country is asking. Mr. Black yesterday refused to express himself concerning the matter further than he has already done in the press. He feels that enough has been said. He and his friends are very sanguine of success, however.

—Mr. J. H. Chappell, president of the Girls' Normal and Industrial school of Milledgeville, Ga., was at the Kimball yesterday. He is here in the interest of securing an appropriation for his school. This school has met with a most wonderful growth, and it is said by President Chappell that, in addition to the more than three hundred pupils now in attendance on the school 150 more might have been admitted had there been room for them.

—Mr. J. H. Flinn, of The Chicago Herald, is very busy collecting material for The Herald's writeup of Atlanta's exposition. He will be here about three weeks yet, during which time he will make his headquarters at the exposition office. The writeup will be printed December 27th.

—These are the last days of the Thanksgiving turkey, and already signs of the approaching slaughter may be seen around the grocery stores. An unusually large and fine lot of birds have been received this year for Thanksgiving devotions.

—The ladies of the Social Union of the First Baptist church will meet at the church next Wednesday, November 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m. to pack the missionary box. The place of meeting has been changed on account of the illness of Mrs. Simmons. All the ladies are urged to be on hand with their donation.

—Captain D. G. Wiley, commissioner of public works, has been ill for several days. His condition, however, is not serious, and his friends hope to see him out again in a few days.

—Mrs. A. G. Moore is visiting her brother, Mr. William Lee, at Macon.

—The salary committee of the general council will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock to fix the salaries of the city officials for the coming year.

The gold in the medal awarded to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at the California Midwinter fair is not higher than the incomparable record of the powder itself.

Benefit of the Veterans.

A gentleman who has known Polk Miller for a long time remarks that he noticed with a good deal of surprise and dissatisfaction that the newspapers have said so little about the coming lecture of Polk Miller. He remarked that probably the name "lecture" was one of the main reasons that so little attention was paid to it, as this was by far a misnomer. It should be called an entertainment. Mr. Miller is by far the best entertainer today on the American stage, surpassing in every respect Whitcomb Riley, Bill Nye and any one else using the platform. I have heard him time and again, not only in public, but in the privacy of a little room where only three or four intimate friends were present. On the stage his entertainment was perfect. He is true to life, does not overdraw in the least respect, and gives you the old-time negro as we all know him, bringing back the tenderest recollections of our old "nigger mammy," and the little "nigger" boys we used to play with. At no time does he overdraw, and never does a "chestnut" escape his lips—always something new, fresh and sparkling. With his banjo he is one of the very, very few left to us who can play it in such a manner that your feet are shaking all the time, and that you are unable to keep still. In short, this entertainment of Mr. Miller's should be heard by every one who appreciates good old-time music and banjo playing, and truthful and humorous descriptions of the old southern darky.

Mr. Polk Miller will give an entertainment at DeGive's opera house on Marietta street on Wednesday, the 28th of November, for the benefit of the Confederate Veterans' Association. This is no old, stale lecture, but every single confederate veteran who can raise half a dollar should be at the opera house Wednesday night, not only to hear the most interesting entertainment that will be given in the city during this season, but to assist the Confederate Veterans' Association in caring for the sick and burying the dead of the association.

I hope Mr. Miller will have a crowd worthy of his reputation. AMOS FOX,
Chairman Com. Con. Vet. Ass.
nov 27-2t.

(47)

Clothes Make the Man, And We Make the Clothes.

The best clothes for the money ever made in America—of superior quality, perfect fit and latest Style.

Glance at these prices:

MADE TO MEASURE.

Suits . . . $13.25
Pants Cut to Order **$3.00**
Topcoats Melton **$10.25**

A little more money will get you still finer goods—style and fit perfect in all. Why wear Ready-Made, when Tailor-Made comes cheaper?

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS OVERCOATS & SUITS COMPANY

70 Whitehall St.

NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Whereas, on the 27th day of February, 1892, William I. Tribble and John Stegall executed to Lavatte J. Sampson a certain conveyance to the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, known as city lot No. 46, in the subdivision of plat of H. L. Wilson, as exhibited at sale April 30, 1889, in land lot 50, described as follows: Commencing 240 feet from the southeast corner of Myrtle street and Inman avenue, thence running south 115 feet, thence east 40 feet, thence north 40 feet to the beginning point; said lot being jointly owned by said Tribble and Stegall; and also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the northwest quarter or original land lot 111, in the 14th district originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the east side of Ashby street, at Huff's and Watt's lot, and running north along Ashby street 120 feet, more or less, to lot now, or formerly, owned by W. W. Boatfield, thence east 120 feet, thence south 120 feet, more or less, thence west 120 feet to Ashby street, place of beginning, and,

Whereas, The purpose of said conveyance was to secure a loan from said grantee to the grantors of five hundred ($500) dollars principal, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which was evidenced by a promissory note of date February 27, 1892, and due on February 27, 1895, and also to secure the further sum of 10 per cent attorney's fees on said amount, in case the services or advice of an attorney became necessary to collect the same, and also costs of advertising, commissions for selling, and all other expenses arising from a sale, with the further provision that upon failure to pay the semi-annual interest promptly, when due, said principal and interest shall, at the option of the grantee, immediately become due and collectible, and that said grantee shall have the right to sell and dispose of said property at public outcry at the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, after advertising the same once a week for four weeks in some newspaper published in said county, and,

Whereas, Said Tribble and Stegall have made default in the payment of said semi-annual interest, and said grantee elected and now elects to declare the entire sum, principal and interest, to be due.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in December, 1894, to-wit: December 4, 1894, said property above described will be sold at the Fulton county courthouse door in Atlanta, Ga., between the legal hours of sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash.

LAVATTE J. SAMPSON,
By His Attorneys,
nov. 6—4t tues ARNOLD & ARNOLD.

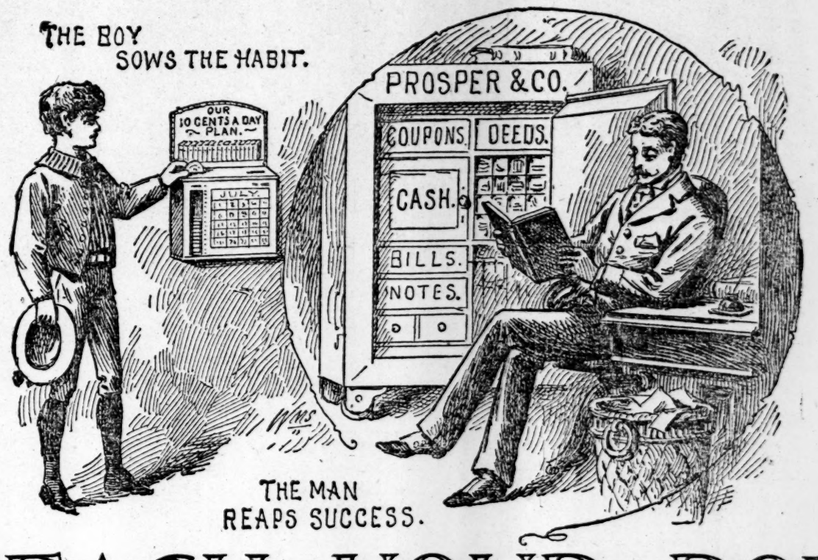


TO EVERY MAN

Young or old having any form of Weakness, Lost Manhood, Lack of Vigor, or one whose manly powers are failing, I will send FREE the formula of a simple remedy which removes such troubles in from 10 to 20 days. Any druggist can put it up for you or I will also furnish the remedy itself cheaper than a druggist can prepare it. Anyone in need of this formula can get it free by addressing
E. H. HUNGERFORD, Box 368 Albion, Mich.

PARADOXICAL, BUT PERTINENT

THE BOY IS FATHER TO THE MAN



TEACH YOUR BOY

The value of a dime. He will then know what to do with his dollars later.

If this lesson in economy were the only end in view it would still be worth your attention, but how infinitely more valuable it is when you know that this end is but a means to a greater end, the bringing into your home of the greatest literary work the world has ever known, the placing of a liberal education within your reach and within the reach of every member of your family, thus making your home the peer of any public library in the world, so far as the facts of history, the discoveries of science and the practical knowledge of the world are concerned. Is it not worth trying for?

Investigate the Matter

Today. We don't want you to act till you think. If you think, we know you will act.

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OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, November, 1894—To the Qualified Voters of Fulton County: By direction of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, in and for the county of Fulton, notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, 1895, an election will be held at all the voting or election precincts within the limits of said county to determine the question whether coupon bonds to the amount of $150,000 shall be issued by Fulton county for the purpose of building a new jail. Said bonds to fall due thirty years from their date; both principal and interest to be payable in standard gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal and interest thereof to be paid annually as follows, to-wit: For the first twenty years only the interest of said bonds shall be paid. Thereafter there shall be paid the:

Twenty-first year $15,000 of principal and $6,750 interest.
Twenty-second year $15,000 of principal and $6,075 interest.
Twenty-third year $15,000 of principal and $5,400 interest.
Twenty-fourth year $15,000 of principal and $4,725 interest.
Twenty-fifth year $15,000 of principal and $4,050 interest.
Twenty-sixth year $15,000 of principal and $3,375 interest.
Twenty-seventh year $15,000 of principal and $2,700 interest.
Twenty-eighth year $15,000 of principal and $2,025 interest.
Twenty-ninth year $15,000 of principal and $1,350 interest.
Thirtieth year $15,000 of principal and $675 interest.

When principal and interest will be fully paid off. All voters favoring the issuance of said bonds will have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For Bonds;" all opposed the words "Against Bonds."

JOHN T. COOPER,
Clerk Commissioners of R. and R.
nov 24--to jan 1

Tax Sales.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in December, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit, the same being seized and held under and by virtue of fi. fas. issued by myself as tax collector of Fulton county, as the property of parties named below, for their state and county taxes for the year 1893:

A lot on Auburn avenue to old Wheat street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Crumbley, part of land lot No. 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x120 feet, more or less; as the property of Carrie Thomas. Sold for the benefit of J. B. Redwine.

A lot on Haynes street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gorman and Ligon, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x175 feet, more or less; as the property of R. F. Lester.

A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector and Ex-officio Sheriff.
nov6 4t tues

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

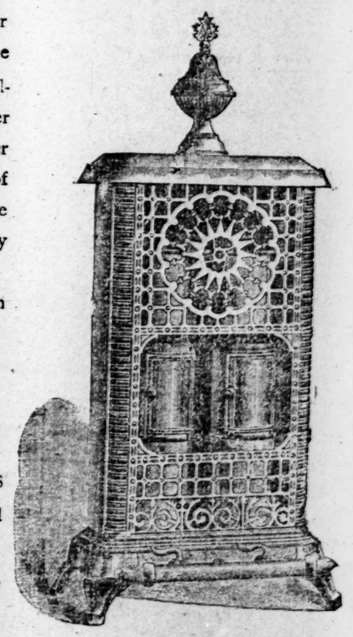
A GasHeater as far superior to erdinery gas stoves as the electric light is to the old tallow candles. We save 50 per cent more gas than any other heater. The combustion of gas is absolutely perfect; there is no odor of any kind. Every heater is guaranteed.

There is nothing about them to get out of repair.

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We carry a full line of Coal, Coke, Wood and Oil Heating Stoves at prices that knock out all competitors.

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THE BRYAN GAS HEATERS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

Diamond Drill.

Sealed bids will be received until November 30, 1894, at 12 o'clock m. for one Sullivan diamond drill, one and a half inch bore, with all attachments and appurtenances, designed for boring 1,200 feet. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. The drill can be seen at Austell, Ga., by applying to W. W. Austell. Direct bids to the undersigned at Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. AUSTELL.
H. L. McKEE.
This October 30, 1894.
oct 30—tues to nov 30

Catarrh, Ulcers.

BLOOD and SKIN Diseases a specialty, viz: Catarrh and all Ulcerations, Scrofulous, Specific Tubercular, etc., all Blood and Skin Diseases.

DR. THOMPSON, Specialist,
23½ Whitehall Street.
Consultation free. Hours 9 to 5

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Monday, November 26, 1894.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Benson v. Abbott, Parker & Co., for use, etc. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. A promissory note payable to the order of a named payee not having been endorsed or otherwise assigned in writing so as to vest the legal title in the person to whom the same was delivered as collateral security, the action upon the note was properly brought in the name of the original payee for the use of the person to whom the same was so delivered.

2. Where such a note was by the payee, before its maturity, delivered to another who took the same bona fide, either as a purchaser or for the purpose of holding it as collateral security, but by mistake or inadvertance the note was not endorsed or otherwise transferred in writing, the holder took it subject to all the equities between the original parties to the note existing at the time of such delivery, and which arose out of the transaction upon which the note was given. This is true, although at the trial the note was transferred in writing by the original payee to the usee.

Judgment reversed, Lumpkin, justice, disqualified and not presiding.

James L. Key, for plaintiff in error.

S. J. Hall and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, contra.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company v. Mitchell. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. While under section 3310 of the code, the defendant in an attachment case may appear and defend at any time before final judgment, all defenses must be submitted and disposed of in their proper order; and consequently such defendant cannot, after pleading to the merits, interpose and have adjudicated special demurrers to the plaintiff's declaration, relating only to matters of form and not vital to the plaintiff's cause of action.

2. The improper language used by counsel for the plaintiff in their arguments to the jury was not, in view of the rebuke administered by the presiding judge and the instructions given by him to the jury with respect thereto, of such character as to authorize the declaring of a mistrial or the granting of a new trial. Its injurious effect, if any, was doubtless counteracted by the action taken by the judge.

3. The plaintiff, an employe of a railroad company, having been injured by a locomotive of the defendant in the state of Alabama, and the employer being, under the laws of that state, liable to answer in damages for personal injuries received by an employe in the service or business of the employer, when such injuries are "caused by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant connected with, or used in, the business of the * * employer," and their being evidence introduced by the defendant from which, in connection with evidence introduced by the plaintiff, the jury could reasonably infer that the track of the defendant at the place where the plaintiff was injured was full of coal and coke, in most places as high as the rails and in some places higher, and was "dangerous for men to switch around at night," that the track had been in this condition for some time and that the injuries complained of were attributable to these obstructions on the track, a verdict in the plaintiff's favor was not unwarranted.

4. No error requiring the granting of a new trial was committed, either in admitting or rejecting evidence, or in the charges complained of; the requests to charge, so far as legal and pertinent, were sufficiently covered by the general charge; the verdict was not excessive; and on the whole, there was no abuse of discretion in refusing a new trial, especially as this is the second verdict in the plaintiff's favor which has had the approval of the trial judge.

Judgment affirmed.

Jackson & Leftwich, for plaintiff in error.

Glenn & Slaton, contra.

Tanner v. Mutual Benefit Building Association. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

1. While the head of a family to whom a homestead has been set apart has no power to "waive homestead" so as to subject the homestead estate to the payment of debts for which it would not be otherwise liable, the mere insertion of such waiver in a promissory note made by the head of the family does not invalidate the note and render the same void as being contrary to the policy of the law.

2. Inasmuch as it appears from an inspection of the record that the judgment in this case was excessive to the extent of six dollars and ten cents, direction is given that this excess be written off, and that thereupon the judgment stand affirmed.

Judgment affirmed with direction.

Johnson & Pledger and Thomas & Thomas, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. Gilbert, by brief, contra.

Pope et al. v. Pope et al. (two cases.) Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

1. If a paper purporting on its face to be a codicil to an existing will which the testator had previously signed refers to the will by date, and also, by mentioning certain of its provisions, unequivocally identifies it as the instrument to which the paper in question is intended as a codicil, it will be presumed that the testator, at the time of executing the codicil, knew the contents of the original will, and the due execution of the codicil will, under such circumstances, amount to a republication of the will, although the codicil is not actually attached to the will itself.

2. The validity of a paper purporting to be a deed and of a paper purporting to be a will, both of which had been signed by the same person, being the main questions in issue, an assignment of error alleging that the court erred in allowing certain named witnesses "to testify with reference to the statements made by the testator with reference to the execution of the deed and the execution of the will," over a general objection that these witnesses were incompetent to testify "either as to what the testator said with reference to making the will or the deed," they being beneficiaries under the will, grantees in the deed and parties to the case, and the party who executed these papers being dead, is too vague and indefinite for consideration and determination by this court.

3. It does not affirmatively appear that the court erred in admitting in evidence the bottle and the note, or the evidence as to the finding of the same. This evidence may have had some bearing on the questions in issue and its probative force was for the jury.

4. Although in charging on the law of duress, the judge read certain sections of the code relating to this subject, and also to fraud and undue influence, not strictly pertinent or applicable, this was not in this case reversible error, it not being at all probable that the jury was thereby misled as to the real issues of fact presented for their determination.

5. The evidence in each case was sufficient to warrant the verdict rendered, and as substantial justice has been done and the result has been approved by the trial judge, his refusal to set these verdicts aside will not be reversed.

Judgment affirmed in both cases.

Arnold & Arnold, for Charles W. Pope, et al.

Simmons & Corrigan, for Martha J. Pope, et al.

Morris v. Morris. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

This being an action of deceit, and there having been no misrepresentations upon the part of the defendant to induce the plaintiff to enter into the contract in question and no misplaced confidence upon the part of the plaintiff; and it appearing that, although the parties were brothers, they dealt each with the other at arms' length, acting each upon his own judgment; and the transaction being otherwise free from fraud, there was no error in granting a nonsuit.

Judgment affirmed.

R. J. Jordan, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Anderson and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, contra.

Ford et al v. Harris et al. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

1. Where the ower of land in a city had it surveyed and laid off into lots, caused a plat of the same to be made which referred to a designated strip of land, shown on the plat, as an avenue, this strip belonging to the owner of the lots and being so situated as to afford an outlet from the lots into a public street of the city; and, where after distributing copies of this plat, the owner sold the lots at public auction, representing that they were sold by the plat, and in the deed to the purchaser mentioned this plat as descriptive of the property, this amounted to a dedication of that strip to the purchaser at the sale and his successors in title as a way to and from the lots, and the seller had no right to subsequently close the strip, or to maintain an obstruction in it existing at the time of the sale. The casement thus acquired by the purchaser and those holding under him would not be lost by mere lapse of time or non-user, unless expressly abandoned.

2. One who held by bond for titles under the successor in title of the first purchaser was entitled to maintain against the original vendor a proper proceeding for the purpose of establishing the right to have the strip kept free from obstructions.

3. The equitable petition as originally filed was, in substance, sufficient to authorise a decree adjudicating the plaintiffs' right, as against the defendants, to the casement in question; but a general demurrer to the petition having been sustained with leave to amend "by electing to proceed for damages of for specific performance," and the plaintiffs having amended "by electing to proceed for the specific performance of the contract by opening the avenue," and there being no contract alleged or proved by which the court could decree a specific performance, there was no error in granting a nonsuit.

4. Inasmuch, however, as the case, upon its substantial facts, seems to be meritorious, direction is given that the plaintiffs have leave at or before the time when the remittitur from this court is entered in the court below, to amend their petition by adding thereto such allegations and prayers as may be suitable to obtaining the relief above indicated, or such other relief, by injunction or otherwise, as may then seem appropriate.

Judgment affirmed, with direction.

W. J. Speairs and J. A. Anderson, for plaintiffs in error.

Mayson & Hill, contra.

Southern Bell Telephone Company v. Lynch. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. The declaration alleging that the plaintiff became entagled in a coil of telephone wire belonging to the defendant, which it had negligently left lying or hanging in the street, and that the wire becoming entangled in her clothing she was thrown violently on the pavement and injured, and the evidence showing that one end of the wire was fastened to a pole and the other to a tree, that it was about six or seven inches from the ground, that a parcel of it was tangled up, and that the plaintiff became entangled in it and tripped and fell over it, there was no substantial variance between the allegata and the probata as to the manner in which the injury was occasioned.

2. Although the declaration did not specifically allege any injuries to the sexual organs of the plaintiff, there was no error in allowing the plaintiff to testify to such injuries, it appearing that her evidence as to the same was admitted solely for the purpose of throwing light on the general nature of her injuries and her pain and suffering, and that the jury was instructed not to consider the same for any other purpose.

3. There was no error in refusing to require the plaintiff, during the trial, to submit to a medical examination at the instance of the defendant, it appearing that she had previously been several times examined by physicians, one of whom was sworn as a witness for the defendant.

4. The newly discovered evidence, being mainly of an impeaching character and not being such as would upon another trial probably produce a finding for the defendants, is not cause for a new trial.

5. The evidence warranted the verdict, and there was no error in refusing to grant a nonsuit, nor in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith & Pendleton, for plaintiff in error.

C. Z. Blalock, contra.

Ward v. Barnes, sheriff, et al. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

1. Although a different rule prevails in equity, in cases at law pending in the courts of this state such costs and expenses of litigation as may be incurred abide the result of the suit, and are chargeable against the party cast therein. In such cases the property of the defendant cannot, in any event, be appropriated to the payment of such costs or expenses until final judgment against him.

2. Where a mortgage upon personal property is foreclosed, the mortgage execution levied, an affidavit of illegality interposed, and the final result is a dismissal of the levy and quashing of the execution, and where, in the meantime, the sheriff levying the execution has incurred a necessary expense for the custody and keeping of the goods levied upon, such expense is not a proper charge against the property of the defendant, and the court has no power to order such goods sold and the proceeds, or any part thereof, applied to the payment of such expense, nor has the sheriff any lien thereon which may be enforced by retention of the property or otherwise.

3. It having been adjudged that the year's support of the petitioner had been lawfully set apart, and no exception by the sheriff having been taken to this judgment, it is conclusive between the parties upon this question, and the widow was entitled to an order directing the delivery of the property to her.

Judgment reversed.

J. H. Gilbert, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Calhoun, King & Spalding, by brief, contra.

Reed v. Southern Express Company. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Where an ordinary draft horse attached to a vehicle is momentarily left standing in a street, adjacent to a sidewalk, and bites one passing by upon the sidewalk, the owner of the horse is not liable for the injury thus occasioned, it not appearing that the horse was, or had ever been, of a vicious nature or that the owner had any reason to apprehend the animal would become so.

Judgment affirmed.

R. J. Jordan, for plaintiff in error.

Erwin, duBignon & Chisholm and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, contra.

Samples v. City of Atlanta. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Although a traveler may know that because of the defective construction of a public bridge in a city there is danger in driving over it, still he may recover from the city for injuries sustained in so doing if it clearly appears that the danger was not obviously of such character that driving over the bridge would necessarily amount to a want of ordinary and reasonable care and diligence, and if it also appears that in driving over the bridge the plaintiff did in fact observe such care and diligence. In such case the mere fact of driving over the bridge would not of itself authorize a finding that the plaintiff by so doing consented to the injuries thereby occasioned. Consequently, it was error to charge as follows: "If you believe from the evidence that the plaintiff was acquainted with the bridge and knew of the danger of driving over it, and nevertheless did so, you should find that he consented to the injury, and, therefore, he cannot recover, for it is a principle of law that no man can recover damage from another where he consented to his injuries."

Judgment reversed.

P. F. Smith and Gaines & Etheridge, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Anderson and F. Colville, contra.

Crosthwait v. James, and vice versa. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Where suit is brought against partners in their firm name, and personal service is had upon each, and a verdict is rendered against the partnership, and the members of the firm make a motion for a new trial, which is granted upon writ of error to this court each member of the firm is a necessary party defendant in error, and a failure to serve one of them with a copy of the bill of exceptions is cause for dismissing the writ of error. Writ of error dismissed.

R. J. Jordan, for plaintiff.

Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin, for defendants.

Hood v. Culver. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Whether or not a report of evidence taken by an auditor which was filed in court and submitted to the jury on the trial of exceptions to the auditor's report could be properly approved as a brief of the evidence introduced at that trial, yet when the same was in fact approved as such brief by the trial judge and no exception to this action was taken and the order of approval was never vacated nor set aside, the paper in question was at least so far a brief of the evidence as to be amendable by substituting for it a proper and correct brief duly made out and approved by the judge, and it was not erroneous either to allow such an amendment to be made, or to refuse to dismiss the motion for a new trial for want of a proper brief of evidence in case the movant should file the amended brief within a reasonable time fixed by the judge's order.

Judgment affirmed.

R. J. Jordan, J. A. Anderson and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

J. C. Reed and M. Foote, Jr., contra.

Bowman v. The State. Before Judge Reese. Elbert superior court.

The evidence to sustain the verdict not being altogether satisfactory, there being some evidence of an alibi, and the newly discovered evidence consisting in part of the affidavit of one who deposed, after his own conviction and after the trial of the accused, that deponent and another person, not accused, committed the crime, that the accused was not present when it was committed and had not participated in it, and these facts not having been disclosed by the deponent until after the accused had been convicted and sentenced, a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment reversed.

Ira C. Van Duzer and W. D. Tutt, ofr plaintiff in error.

W. M. Howard, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peeples, contra.

Harper v. The State. Before Judge Reese. Elbert superior court.

The headnote in the case of Bowman v. the State, decided this day, is precisely applicable to this case.

Judgment reversed.

Ira C. Van Duzer and W. D. Tutt, for plaintiff in error.

W. M. Howard, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peeples, contra.

English et al., v. The State. Before Judge Wellborn. Habersham superior court.

1. The evidence introduced by the state and the statements of the accused upon the trial having presented the issue as to whether they were guilty of murder or of voluntary manslaughter, and the judge having undertaken to charge the jury generally as to voluntary manslaughter, it was his duty in so doing to state the law on this subject correctly in all respects. Accordingly the following charge was erroneous: "I charge you that it could neither justify nor reduce the killing, unless the person killed made the assault and the assault was on a character to put the other's life in imminent peril at the time, or it appeared to him to do so."

2. Otherwise than as above specified no material error was committed upon the trial.

Judgment reversed.

Jones & Bowden, Charles L. Bass and J. B. Estes, for plaintiffs in error.

Howard Thompson, solicitor general, contra.

Watson v. The State. Before Judge Willis. City court of Columbus.

The only question properly presented for adjudication by this court being, whether the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and there being sufficient evidence to authorize the conviction, the refusal of a new trial will not be overruled.

Judgment affirmed.

W. C. Munday, Jr., by Morgan McMichael, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

Dawson Waterworks Company v. Carver et al. Before Judge Griggs. Terrell superior court.

There was no error in refusing to enjoin the payment by the city for the water it had already consumed, whether the contract between it and the waterworks company for the full period contemplated thereby was valid and binding upon the city or not; but at the hearing of the application for the interlocutory injunction the question of the validity of this contract for future supplies of water was not properly for determination, and therefore nothing stated with reference to this question in the order passed by the presiding judge is conclusive upon the parties. The judgment is affirmed, with direction that the order be construed as herein indicated.

Hoyl & Parks and Steed & Wimberly, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. Guerry and J. A. Lang, by brief, contra.

Friendly Regard



is never entertained by the children for a medicine that tastes bad. This explains the popularity among little ones of

Scott's Emulsion,

a preparation of cod-liver oil almost as palatable as milk. Many mothers have grateful knowledge of its benefits to weak, sickly children.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

A VICTORY FOR PASKOLA.

It Receives the Official Endorsement of Eminent Experts and a Jury of Representative Citizens.

The suit brought by Ohio's food commissioner against a Cincinnati druggist for selling Paskola on the ground that it was nothing but glucose, resulted in a great victory for Paskola and a verdict against the state.

During the course of the trial Professor Shaller, of the University of Cincinnati, testified that Paskola was not glucose, and even if it was, it would be harmless. He also bore witness to its activity as a digestive agent.

Professor William Dickore, of the Miami college, testified to the same facts. So did Professor Schmidt, the chemist of the board of health; Professor William Hoffman and others.

A practical test was made in court showing the digestive action of Paskola on eggs and meats of various kinds, whereas glucose under precisely the same conditions produced no effect whatver.

This test but confirmed the experts' statements and proved Paskola to be of great value in indigestion and wasting diseases.

This verdict disposes of the malicious attack that has been made against Paskola by interested rivals, and suits have now been brought against the proprietors of a well-known emulsion of cod liver oil for having given wide circulation to a false formula and other misrepresentations regarding it.

The animus of this attack will be the better understood when it is stated that Paskola is being largely used in the place of cod liver oil.

Professor G. W. Shaw, of the State Agricultural college at Corvallis, Oregon, writes: "I have chemically examined Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and find it highest in leavening power and free from alum, ammonia and lime. Of all the powders on the market I have selected it for my family use."

An Extended Popularity. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

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If all the money sent north for life insurance was heaped together it would make a mountain of money. About $20,000,000 is sent from the south annually for life insurance.

The miraculous growth of the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, of Atlanta, is a sufficient evidence that their plan of insurance is what the southern business and professional men want. The Bankers' have placed on their books over $750,000 accepted insurance and have been in business only about four and one-half months. 6t

Once more. That's awful good beer—the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, made by the American Brewing Co. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

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See our new Fall stock in Table Linens and Towels.....

BLANKETS.

Grand line in 11-4 and 12-4 lamb's wool at lowest possible prices..................

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Jackets, Capes, etc. Large assortment in best and lowest priced goods for quality we have ever had..............

DRESS GOODS.

Immense display in both foreign and domestic weaves. Prices never so low........ See these goods before you buy....................

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co

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Variety this season exceeds any former purchase.

Before placing any order for Housefurnishings see our stock.

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For Rugs you will find a larger assortment of fine goods in all the new weaves, and in Skin Rugs we have a variety in white, black and colors.

See our made Rugs at your price.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co

FURNITURE.

New shipment of new designs in good pieces Marquetry work, overstuffed Brocatelles and Spindle Mahoganies for odd pieces.................

FOR CHRISTMAS.

Presents you should see our Wool Tapestry, Corduroy and Leather Couches, none better or lower in price..........

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For everybody and Tables in all the new designs......... Largest stock of Furniture in the South.................

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co

SHOES.

Quality and style will capture and hold the trade. We are making new customers daily.

We handle only the best makes of Shoes and warrant every pair we sell to be solid leather.

No paper soles in our stock.

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Shoes we lead the trade of this city.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Perfect China.

Cracked Prices.

Couldn't do it if we had a stock largely made up of holdovers. Being ready for any tempting lots that come and knowing the good from the bad, makes the rest easy.

Buy at Once.

Beautifully Decorated China Chamber Sets, worth and selling elsewhere at $10, $12 and $15, reduced to $6.50 and $8.50

Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, newest effects, worth and selling elsewhere at $50 to $100, going beneath this roof at prices ranging from $35 to $65.00

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree Street.

SHOES FOR WINTER WEAR YES, WE HAVE THEM

Ladies' pebble goat in button and lace, the kind that wear well. Any size you want for $1.25. Men's heavy Brogans, oil grain Brogans, all at low prices to close out.

Men's heavy Boots, a full stock Boot at $2, worth much more. We sell at these prices to close them out.

FOR THE LADIES.

We have Ladies' Button Shoes in narrow widths, A, B and C last, all shapes and kinds, almost all sizes. We will sell them much under cost price to close out.

They sell too slow at a profit. We will try losing money on them.

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Make a specialty outside auction sales; will sell your stock, houses, furniture, jewelry, real estate, boots and shoes, dry goods, etc. For terms address 59 Decatur street.

MAX ZIMMERMAN,
Late of Minneapolis, Minn.,
Auctioneer.

nov2 1m

Sheriff's Sales for December, 1894.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in December, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

An undivided half interest in that lot of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northwest corner of Jackson street and Lyons avenue, running thence west along the south side of Lyons avenue one hundred and forty (140) feet to a ten-foot alley, thence south along said alley fifty (50) feet, thence east to Jackson street one hundred and forty (140) feet, and thence north along the west side of Jackson street fifty (50) feet to the beginning point, with all the improvements thereon, said undivided half interest in said lot and improvements being levied upon as the property of the defendant, J. R. Black, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of George S. Dale vs. Porter Bros. & Black. Porter Bros., B. H. Porter, W. B. Porter, and the said J. R. Black.

Also at the same time and place the following described property to-wit: That house and lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, being No. 41 Wilson avenue, fronting sixty (60) feet on Wilson avenue, on the south side of said avenue, and extending back south of uniform width, two hundred (200) feet, to a twelve-foot alley, and known as lot number twelve (12) of the plat of the Pat Calhoun property, with all the improvements thereon, said lot and improvements being levied upon as the property of the defendant, J. R. Black, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Charles H. Dayton vs. Porter Bros. & Black, Porter Bros. and the said J. R. Black.

Also, at the same time and place, the following tract or parcel of land, lying and being in land lot No. 121, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and being lot 10 in block G, as per plat of Forest Park, said plat being in office of G. W. Adair, in Atlanta, Ga., commencing at a point on the southwest side of Evans's drive at the line of property now owned by the Atlanta Land and Manufactures Company, which was heretofore deeded by Atlanta Manufactures improvement Company to the Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Company, and running thence southwesterly along the line of said property 177 feet to the property of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, thence northwesterly along the line of the property of said Southern Cotton Oil Company 100 feet to lot No. 9, thence northeasterly along the line of lot No. 9, 199 feet to Evans's drive, and thence southeasterly along Evans's drive 103 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Land and Manufacturers Company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Atlanta Manufacturers Improvement Company vs. said Atlanta Land and Manufacturers Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, towit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 87, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 14, in block R, as per plat on record in Fulton county, Georgia, in deed book C 3, page 514½, commencing at a point on the east side of Haven street and University avenue, and running thence north along Haven street 50 feet, thence east 100 feet, thence south 50 feet to University avenue, thence west along said avenue 100 feet to point of beginning. Levied on as the property of R. Wilson, to satisfy a fi. fa., issued from city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Mutual Loan and Banking Company vs. said R. Wilson. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land beginning at the corner of Bellwood avenue and Jackson street in the village of Bellwood and running west along Bellwood avenue 50 feet, thence south 90 feet, thence east 50 feet to Jackson street, thence north 90 feet to the beginning corner, being part of the Seago survey of the Bellwood property and part of land lot 81 of the 14th district of Fulton county and the building thereon. Levied on as the property of the trustees of the Bellwood Baptist church to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the superior court of said county in favor of W. J. Williams vs. J. M. Allen et al., as trustees of the said Bellwood Baptist church. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One-third undivided interest in and to the following tract or parcel of land, known in the plan of the city of Atlanta according to Cooper's map, as block No. 15, bounded north by Irwin street, on the east by the Boulevard, on the south by Old Wheat street, on the west by Jackson street, containing nine acres, more or less, except 60x75 feet on the northeast corner of said tract, on which is situated the Primitive Baptist church. Levied upon as the property of the defendant John Stephens to satisfy a fi. fa., issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of the Gate City Gaslight Company vs. the said John Stephens. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot No. 81 in the 14th district of the county of Fulton and the state of Georgia, commencing at the southeast corner of lot No. 55, as shown by the printed handbill and plat of Frierson & Scott, thence running east, along the north side of McDonald street, 40 feet, thence north 159 feet, to lot No. 50, thence with the line of said lot west 40 feet, thence south 159 feet to the beginning point, lot hereby conveyed being lot No. 55½ of the McMillan property, as sold by Frierson & Scott July 7, 1887, a copy of which is on file in the office of W. M. Scott & Co. Deed filed in the office of clerk of superior court for purpose of levy and sale under section 3654 of the code of Georgia for the purchase money. Levied upon as the property of T. H. Quinn to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of the Brown Investment Company, vs. the said T. H. Quinn. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: All that tract of land, beginning at a point on the south side of Parsons street, distant one hundred and two feet and six inches west from Walnut street, and running thence west along the south side of Parsons street fifty feet, thence south one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet, thence east fifty (50) feet, and thence north two hundred and four (204) feet to point of beginning, being part of land lot No. eighty-four (84), in the 14th district of Fulton county, state of Georgia, which is bounded and described as above. Levied upon as the property of James L. C. Kerr to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Blanche H. Thompson vs. the said James L. C. Kerr. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, described as follows: Commencing on the northeast corner of Orme and Linden street, thence running north along the east side of Orme street forty-six (46) feet, thence east ninety-two and 10-12 (92 10-12) feet, thence south forty-six (46) feet to Linden street, thence west along the north side of Linden street ninety-two 10-12 (92 10-12) feet to beginning point, being lot No. 24 of the H. C. Thurman subdivision and part of land lot No. 79. Levied on as the property of the defendants, E. S. Hill, H. Harper and A. Marchman, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice of the peace court, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of J. B. Redwine vs. the said E. S. Hill, H. Harper and A. Marchman. Levy made by J. W. Harper, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land beginning 300 feet north of the corner of Oak and Ashley streets, thence north along Ashby street 60 feet, and extends west of same width as front 300 feet and is the vacant lot between residence of Bolles and lot sold to Wilson, and is part of land lot 117, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Abigail K. Bolles to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Annie McKee Henry vs. said Abigail K. Bolles. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga, described as follows: Beginning on the northeast corner of Arthur and Delbridge streets and running east along the north side of Delbridge street 510 feet, and back north same width, along east side of Arthur street 90 feet in land lot 110, of the 14th district of Fulton county, state of Georgia. Deed this day filed in clerk's office for the purpose of levy and sale as provided for by the code of Georgia. Levied on as the property of Ebert F. Sevier to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Samuel Barnett vs. said Ebert F. Sevier. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described porperty, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, beginning east side of Ponders avenue at Walraven's north line and running north along Ponders avenue forty-two and 11-12 (41 11-12) feet, more or less, thence east one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less, thence south eighty-two and 11-12 (82 11-12) feet, more or less, thence west fifty (50) feet, thence north forty (40) feet, thence west along Walraven's line one hundred and ten (110) feet, more or less, to beginning, being part of lots 28 and 29 of the Ponder property, a strip of 3x110 feet on south side to be used as alley purposes, being the property known as 41 Ponders avenue, and same as mortgaged by Mrs. S. A. Cawhern to F. C. Lacy April 22, 1893, recorded E2, 137, April 23, 1893. Levied upon as the property of the defendant, Mrs. S. A. Cawhern, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of F. C. Lacy vs. the said Mrs. S. A. Cawhern.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: On an undivided one-half interest in the following tract or parcel of land: Commencing on the north side of Chapel street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., county of Fulton, fifty (50) feet east of Tatnall street, thence running east along said Chapel street fifty (50) feet, and extending north same width as front one hundred (100) feet, being the land upon which the said Starnes now resides. Levied upon as the property of the defendant, Narcissa Starnes, to satisfy four fi. fas. issued from the notary public and justice of the peace court, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of the Mutual Loan and Banking Company vs. the said Narcissa Starnes. Levy made by J. M. Payne, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One house and lot on Wheat street at No. 277, fronting 50 feet on south side of Wheat street and running back 200 feet, more or less, bounded on west by Joseph N. Smith, east unknown. Levied on as the property of Joseph W. Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice of the peace court, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of W. M. Jones & Co., and by them transferred to J. W. Zuber, vs. said Joseph W. Smith. Levy made by J. R. Davis, L. C.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 107 of the 14th district of originally Henry county, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being in the town of West End, commencing on the south side of White street, on the west line of said lot No. 107, running thence east along White street six hundred and thirty-four (634) feet, thence south two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet, thence west six hundred and thirty-one (631) feet, to the west line of said land lot, and thence north along said land lot two hundred and eighty-three (283) feet to beginning point, being same land this day conveyed to Ed White, Jr., by Mary A. White, same containing four and eighteen one-hundredth acres.

Also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 140, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Atwood streets, running thence east along the north side of Greenwich street one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet, thence north two hundred and eighteen (218) feet, to a fifteen (15) foot alley, thence west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet to Atwood street, thence south along said Atwood street two hundred and eighteen (218) feet, to beginning point, being known as lots 8 and 9 of block C of Scott syndicate property, as per plat on file in the office of W. M. Scott & Co., Atlanta, Ga., and being same land conveyed to Benjamin H. Kline by the West End Heights Land Company by deed dated May 14, 1891, and recorded in book A4, page 210, and being same lots of land on which said Southern Loan and Banking Company already hold prior mortgages. Levied on as the property of the defendants, Ed White, Jr., and B. H. Kline, to satisfy two mortgage fi. fas. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. the said Ed White, Jr., and B. H. Kline. Property described in fi. fas.

Also at the same time and place the following described land, to-wit: Lying and being in land lot 140 of the 14th district or originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Atwood streets and running thence east along the north side of Greenwich street one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet, thence north two hundred and eighteen (218) feet to a fifteen (15) foot alley, thence west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet to Atwood street, and thence south two hundred and eighteen (218) feet, to the beginning point, being known as lots Nos. 8 and 9 of block C of the Scott syndicate property, as per plat on file in the office of W. M. Scott & Co., Atlanta, Ga., and being same property conveyed to said Kline by West End Heights Land Company, May 14, 1891, deed recorded in book A4, page 210. Levied upon as the property of the defendant Benjamin H. Kline, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. the said Benjamin H. Kline. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in and to the following described land to-wit: In the first ward of the city of Atlanta and in land lot No. 84 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting fifty (50) feet, more or less, on the south side of Markham street and running back south same width as front, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, being the same premises adjoining the property owned in March by Gramling and Bell, said lot is the west half of lot No. 9, of the T. S. Powell property, and is the same that was conveyed to Mrs. M. C. French and Mrs. E. G. Tarver by deed dated September —, 1889, and recorded in O-3, page 681, Fulton county records. Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Mary C. French to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of the Southern Loan and Banking Company, vs. the said Mrs. Mary C. French. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more fully described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of East Hunter street, one hundred feet east of Cain street and running thence east along the north side of said East Hunter street forty-five (45) feet, thence extending back north from said Hunter street two hundred (200) feet same width as front, being same land conveyed to said Papa by Bettie Tilson by deed, dated September 8, 1890, not yet recorded, and said Tilson by Hoke Smith, April 15, 1886, and recorded July 7 1886, in book A-3, page 111, at courthouse. Levied upon as the property of the defendant, John Papa, to satisfy a fi. fa. mortgage issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of the Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. the said John Papa. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, and state being part of land lot No. 108 in the 14th district of originally Henry county, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a line on Martin McMasters's line on the west side of Carlton street, running thence south along said Carlton street eighty (80) feet, thence west at right angle with Carlton street ninety-nine and a half (99½) feet to land of M. Taylor, thence north parallel with Carlton street and along Taylor's line eighty (80) feet to McMasters's land, thence east along said McMasters's line ninety-nine and a half (99½) feet to beginning point, being two lots 40x99½ feet in dimensions of the north end of land conveyed to Fuller and Akers by J. K. P. Carlton October 21, 1891, and recorded in deed book C-4, page 311. Levied upon as the property of B. J. Fuller and J. H. Akers to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of the Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. the said B. J. Fuller and J. H. Akers. Property described in fi. fa.

of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being lot No. 2, in block C, as per plat

Also, at the same time and place, the following described land lying and being in the city of Atlanta in land lot No. 47, of the subdivision made by Morrison, Stoner and Brewster, and described as follows: Commencing four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet from the northeast corner of Boulevard and Morrison avenue, thence along Morrison avenue, in an easterly direction, fifty (50) feet to lot No. 3, of said subdivision, thence north along the west side of lot No. 3, one hundred and forty-seven and twenty-two one-hundredths (147.22) feet to Morgan street, thence west along the south side of Morgan street fifty (50) feet, thence south one hundred and forty and six one-hundredths (140.06) feet to beginning point. Levied upon as the property of the defendant, A. J. Moses, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of the Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. the said A. J. Moses. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, land lot 109 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lots 4 and 5 of the Bell and Hammock survey of the Diamond Hill property, fronting 66 2-3 feet on the east side of a ten-foot alley and running back 95 feet to lots Nos. 2 and 3; said lots Nos. 4 and 5 contain 6,333 square feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Henry Phillips to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from the J. P. court of the 1026th district in favor of S. D. Rambo vs. the said Henry Phillips and N. Holmes, and one in favor of S. D. Rambo vs. J. W. Skinner and the said H. Phillips. Property pointed out by the plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 13 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southwest corner of lands of Wellhouse & Sons, thence west along the north side of Wyly street 130 feet, and extending back 100 feet north same width. Levied on as the property of Job Hardin to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from the J. P. court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Coffee & Wall vs. the said Job Hardin. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain parcel of land, part of land lot 13, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton, county, Georgia known in the subdivision of plat of Bell & Hammock, as lot No. 5, fronting 51½ feet, on south side of Wyly street, in the village of Reynoldstown, and running back south 125 feet to lot No. 6, and bounded on the east by No. 7, and on the west by No. 3 of said subdivision as per deed in book Q, page 400. Levied on as the property of Crawford Ward, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of J. F. Roughton vs. the said Crawford Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 7, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at an iron post at the southeast corner of Wiley Chappell's land, and running southeast to a corner, and thence north to a rock corner, thence west to an iron post, thence south to the beginning point lying on the east side of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad right of way, and containing two acres more or less. Levied upon as the property of Foster Rodes, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice of the peace court, 1348th district, G. M., in favor of John T. Moody vs. the said Foster Rodes. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being a part of land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, more fully described as follows: Commencing at a point at the southwest corner of the intersection of Tennille and Estora streets, thence running south along the west side of Estora street 131 2-10 feet, thence west 154 feet, thence north 84 feet to Tennille street, thence northeast along Tennille 162 3-10 feet to the starting point, the same being known as lots Nos. 29 and 30 of the G. W. Adair plat of the Stephens property. Also, that certain other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being a part of land lot No. 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point at the southwest corner of Tennille and Pearl streets, thence running south 135 feet along the west side of Pearl street, thence west 152 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence west 152 feet to Estora street, thence north along the east side of Estora street 93 feet to Tennille street, thence in a northeasterly direction, running along Tennille street 318 6-10 feet to Pearl street, the starting point, the same being known as lots Nos. 2 and 3, 27 and 28 of the G. W. Adair plat of the Stephens property, the first above described piece of land having been conveyed to said Aiken & Carnahan by A. P. Herrington and P. S. B. Ford on May 16, 1892, that deed being recorded in Book "J4," page 68, clerk's office, Fulton superior court, the second having been conveyed to them by J. R. King on December 2, 1891, that deed being recorded in said book in "J4," page 68. Levied on as the property of H. M. Aiken and F. W. Carnahan to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of the Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company against the said H. M. Aiken and F. W. Carnahan. Property described in fi. fa.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta being part of land lot No. 54 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia; beginning at the northwest corner of Garden street and Georgia avenue and extending thence north along the west side of Garden street one hundred and forty (140) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence north ten (10) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Connally street, thence south along the east side of Connally street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Georgia avenue, thence east along north side of Georgia avenue three hundred (300) feet to beginning point, being the same property conveyed to said Krouse by Mrs. Laura B. Ripley by deed, dated August 15, 1890, and recorded in deed book U-3, page 267, August 15, 1890, except the following part of the above described land, which was, on March 16, 1892 released from the operation of said mortgage to-wit: That portion of the land described lying and being on the northwest corner of Georgia avenue and Garden street fronting 96 2-3 feet on the former and 140 feet on the latter street being a lot of equal parallel size. Levied upon as the property of the defendant, Harry Krouse, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of the Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. the said Harry Krouse. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 81 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the south side of Gallatin street 126 feet east of McMillan street and running thence east along the south side of Gallatin street 111 feet, thence southwest along Ponder's property 226 feet, thence north along lots 34, 35 and 37 192 feet to the beginning and known as lot No. 31 of the McMillan property of plat November 1, 1882. Levied on as the property of Willie Brown, to satisfy a J. P. fi. fa. issued from N. P. and J. P. court 469th district, G. M., in favor of John T. Moody vs. the said Willis Brown. Property pointed out by the plaintiff's attorney.

J. J. BARNES, Sheriff.

November 5, 1894. nov 6-4t tu.

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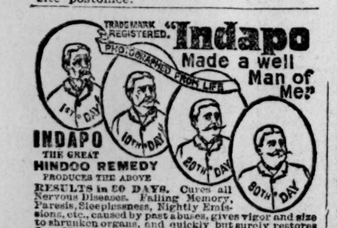
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HIS NECK IN DANGER

Adolphus Duncan, Charged with Rape, Is Now on Trial.

HIS VICTIM HAS FULLY IDENTIFIED HIM

The Defendant Is Trying to Prove an Alibi. News of the Other Courts—Gossip and Notes About the Courthouse.

All four courts were in session yesterday, and considerable business was transacted. Judge Richard Clark was engaged in the criminal superior court all day on one case.

The case was that of Adolphus Duncan, charged with rape. The lady upon whom the assault is said to have been made is Mrs. M. S. Sanner. The affair occurred sometime ago and Duncan was captured by a brother of Mrs. Sanner.

The negro denied that he knew anything about the affair, but Mrs. Sanner, who was on the witness stand yesterday, testified positively that he was the negro, and that he had accomplished his purpose. The assault occurred in North Atlanta, and was made known in time for a relative of the unfortunate lady to shoot at the assailant. Duncan was wounded, and was afterwards captured.

The charge against him is one in which may involve a neckbreaking in his instance, as that is the punishment, if he is found guilty.

Witnesses were introduced after the state closed by the defendant. Duncan's only hope is an alibi, and he is earnestly endeavoring to establish one through numerous witnesses. His identification has, however, been positive, and there seems to be but little chance for him to escape the rope. It is very likely that speeches will be begun this morning, and that the case will be concluded with a verdict this afternoon. The courtroom was crowded with spectators yesterday, nearly all of them were negro men and boys.

Reserved His Decision.

An important case was concluded yesterday before Judge Lumpkin. It was that of J. H. Mecaslin against M. Harralson et al. in the phosphate company matters. The allegations made by the plaintiffs were that the defendants in the suit bought a lot of Florida land upon which phosphate was to be found and sold it to the general company, of which all parties to the suit were partners or stockholders, at a great advance.

Judge Lumpkin reserved his decision. The amount involved is about $30,000.

In Judge Van Epps's Court.

The first suit taken up yesterday in Judge Van Epps's court was that of E. P. Heifner against James H. McMillan. It was a suit for the remainder of money on contract. The verdict was a compromise verdict for $1,850, to be made in six and twelve months.

A judgment for $499 and court cost was taken in Judge Van Epps's court yesterday in the suit of the Mutual Aid Loan and Investment Company against Lucie T. Wynn.

The suit of Cates against the Pullman Palace Car Company was on trial yesterday afternoon when court adjourned and a demurrer by the defendant was being argued.

In Judge Westmoreland's Court.

The suit of Henry Eads against the Georgia, Carolina and Northern for injuries sustained by his wife was in hearing yesterday before Judge Westmoreland. It will probably be concluded today. The suit of Mrs. Ellen Eads against the Georgia, Carolina and Northern resulted in a verdict of $250 for the plaintiff.

A judgment was taken in Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday in the suit of the Barnesville Savings bank against J. G. and C. H. Butts. It was a plain suit.

Court Cullings.

Judge Westmoreland will have a day of criminal court on Friday. Yesterday afternoon he drew the criminal jury for criminal week, which begins next Monday.

Mr. T. H. Jeffries, of Judge Tanner's office, who has been quite ill for a long while, was able to be out yesterday. He will return to his duties in a few days.

Clerk Thomas Bonham, of Judge Westmoreland's court, is unable to attend to his duties on account of illness. In the meantime Mr. Will McBride is in charge of that court.

The most remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is unequaled for all diseases of the blood. Take only Hood's, for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Dr. Winslow Anderson, of the University of California, reports: "I pronounce Dr. Price's Baking Powder as perfect as it is possible for any powder to be made."

Angostura Bitters is universally conceded to be the best appetizer in the world. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

WHERE TO GO.

Many Attractive Routes of Travel Offered by the Southern Railway.

With many people, where to go for an outing is an interesting question. At this season Florida is a most attractive spot and the superior schedules and facilities of the Southern railway make it an easy place to reach. The new winetr schedules of the Southern are better than ever before offered for Florida travel and many people are already going down to Florida to enjoy the fine hunting and fishing. The Southern railway is not only the best route to Florida but his also the only through Pullman car routes to New York, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Memphis. The through Pullman car service of the various routes of the Southern railway is most extensive and accommodating to the traveling public.

A Card.

Atlanta, Ga., November 25.—Editor Constitution: In Saturday morning's issue of your paper I notice the flaming headline "The Detective Was Mad." From the wild statements that follow from said detective any one familiar with the facts and circumstances of the trial therein referred to would be forced to the conclusion that he was not only "mad," but a fool for want of any, even. Atlanta detective sense—now proverbially wanting.

This narrow-contracted, bile-filled wasp, who seeks to sting and spread his poison by the aid of a pair of birds of passage, and who left this city, from whose breast he nurses his daily bread, and went out to a country justice court to aid and press a prosecution against the respectable citizens named in the article mentioned. Is it the intention of the gaming law to persecute citizens? The idea of Patrick and Sharpton, who were his witnesses—his only witnesses—both previously convicted of gaming, with their fines unpaid, according to the sworn evidence in the case, but who are now free and making these cases—"put up jobs" against honest, law-abiding citizens to hold their freedom, talking about "their houses being burned, if they told the truth," when neither of them ever owned a house, or from present prospects ever will own one, is beyond honest comprehension or belief. No witness was intimidated unless it was by the dirty hirelings who seek to feather their own nests at the expense of honest citizens who obey the law.

The charge that Chief Conn, of the county police, arrested one of Wooten's witnesses for "no cause except that he was to testify against the men," is an infamous lie, as everybody well knows Mr. Conn had no relative interested in any way with the investigation, and only, as usual, did his duty as an officer. Unlike Wooten, the "mad," he did have doubtless many friends. The "mad detective" declares that the whole affair was "smothered over." The truth is, Wooten, through his dirty tools, made the charges against the good citizens named in said article, accusations were procured and the defendants therein named felt the burning shame and outrage, employed counsel, Messrs. Smith & Clark, and the whole transaction was fully, fairly and honestly heard by Hon. David A. Cook, well known as a fearless, honest, incorruptible man and officer, and he fully exonerated every man so charged by the "mad detective" and promptly discharged all of them, and every man who heard the case said, Amen!

It may interest the "mad detective" to learn that at least one, if not more, of the "violators of the law" so charged by him and his tools, pay more yearly taxes in this city than the annual salary of the "mad detective" amounts to. Let this poor fellow be quiet, stay in the city and attend to his duties, if the city authorities are disposed, in spite of his ignorance and meanness, to continue his employment, but let him distinctly understand that good people will not tolerate his persecution or quietly and silently submit to his insinuation against people who are as high above him and his procured associates in this particular meanness as Stone mountain is above an ant hill.

L. A. SMITH.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The Half-hose That Are Stamped

Shawknit TRADE MARK.

ON THE TOE

Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well

They are the only half-hose constructed in accordance with

The Shape of the Human Foot.

They contain no bunches, no perceptible seams, nothing to annoy, and are made of the best yarns, on best machinery and by the best skilled labor.

Manufactured by the Shaw Stocking Company, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Atlanta Dealers.

sep 20 20—3m thur sun tues n r m

ROAST YOUR Thanksgiving Turkey

—IN A—

ROYAL ROASTER!

It saves all the sweet juices and requires no basting. Worth their weight in gold. Price, 90c, $1, $1.20, $1.40 and $1.60. We sell the best broiler on earth; saves all the juices; price 85c. We have everything in the way of kitchen ware. Magnificent line of Chafing Dishes.

If you don't know exactly what you want to buy for a Christmas present, come to our store and you will find a thousand different articles that will fill the bill and cheaper than elsewhere.

Don't forget our $5 Oil Heater; the best and cheapest. Weather strip will keep out the cold, rain, snow and wind. We sell it.

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

Guardian Petition.

Notice is hereby given that I, Charles B. Powers, as guardian of William P. Shannon, Charles M. Shannon, John M. Shannon, minor children of William A. Shannon, deceased, will apply on the 28th day of November, 1894, to his honor, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, at the courthouse in said county, for an order to sell the following property of said wards: Lots Nos. 8 and 10 on Baugh street, in the city of Atlanta (formerly West End), the same being part of block 14 in land lot 118, in the 14th district of said county. Sale applied for to pay street assessments and taxes due on property of said wards; also for repairing houses belonging to them in order to put them in condition to be tenantable so as to derive an income for the support of the said wards.

C. B. POWERS, Guardian.

oct 30—nov 6 13 20 27

It astonishes old clothiers to see how much of excellence TEN Dollars commands here. These Kerseys and Beavers, for instance, blue or black, cut full length, lined throughout with good quality cassimere—made of $15 goods in the $15 way are $10 each. Add a couple of dollars and take the pick of even richer Coas. Every whit as good as the outside run of $18 Overcoats. All along the line up to the highest grade of exclusive novelties at $30 and $40 are extra interesting spots for alert and wideawake buyers.

No scampering is necessary to get Suits at the right prices here. They are always as low as they ought to be, and never higher than elsewhere. Buying under storekeepers' excitements is buying regrets when comparisons are made with our stocks and our fair, straightforward way of doing things. Your money back upon the slightest suggestion that you want it.

The reasons are plain why the Suit business centres here in greater volume than ever. Taste, quality, economy make the threefold combination that controls.

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Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. july29 1y

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PALMER & READ,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
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Attorneys at law, 510 Mulberry street, Macon, Ga. Any matters entrusted to our care, whether in or out of the city of Macon will receive prompt and careful attention.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law, MACON, GA.
Special attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for non-residents. may10 6m

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231 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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62 Gate City bank building,
Atlanta, Ga.

Thanksgiving Supplies!

Atmore's and Curtice's

MINCE MEAT;

GOLDEN PUMPKIN,

PLUM PUDDING,

FRUIT CAKE,

FRUITS, JAMS AND JELLIES.

Also, a new lot of that fine NEW YORK SWEET CIDER For Your THANKSGIVING DINNER.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

390 and 392 Peachtree St.

'Phone 628.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; branch store at 201 Peters street. In addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of field, lawn and garden seeds for fall sowing—such seeds as rye, clover, orchard, blue and red-top grass seeds; also, a large variety of turnip seeds of the growth of 1894, such seeds as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch, White, Amber, Yellow and Mammoth Red-Top, Globe, Dixie, Seven Top, Yellow Rutabaga, Cowhorn, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties; all fresh and true to name. Also a few bushels of German Millet on hand, which will be sold low. Fall Cabbage, Collard and Radish Seeds on hand; also, a few pounds each of five or six kinds of fine Onion Seed, which will make onions large enough for table use before Christmas, if sown now. All of the above and other goods at 95 Whitehall street and branch store at 201 Peters street. The usual supply of fine Wines, Ales, Beers and Porter, Brandies, Gins, Rums and Whiskies of the very best grades, both foreign and domestic, at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store at each place. Please call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks large and numerous at each of his houses. Terms cash.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of Henry county, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in December next, one five-room house in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and lot upon which the same is situated, said lot being about forty-five feet front and one hundred feet deep, fronting on west side of Humphries street, known as No. 25. Sold as the property of Mrs. S. G. Hightower, deceased. Terms cash.

W. A. SIMPSON, Aministrator.

November 5, 1894. nov 6-5t tues.

Old papers at this office 20c per hundred.

Fidelity Mutual Life Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Incorporated 1878.)

Insurance in force.....$50,000,000
Death losses paid..... 3,000,000
Assets over..... 2,000,000
Surplus over..... 1,000,000
New business, more than $2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.	10-Year Term.	15-Year Term.	20-Year Term.
21	$10.90	$11.16	$11.21
22	11.01	11.26	11.34
23	11.14	11.37	11.49
24	11.28	11.49	11.63
25	11.40	11.61	11.79
26	11.53	11.75	11.95
27	11.67	11.89	12.13
28	11.23	12.04	12.31
29	11.97	12.21	12.51
30	12.13	12.38	12.71
31	12.29	12.57	12.93
32	12.46	12.77	13.15
33	12.63	12.98	13.40
34	12.82	13.22	13.67
35	13.01	13.47	13.96
36	13.23	13.76	14.28
37	13.47	14.06	14.63
38	13.73	14.39	15.02
39	14.03	14.74	15.45
40	14.36	15.13	15.94
41	14.73	15.56	16.47
42	15.14	16.04	17.07
43	15.60	16.57	17.73
44	16.10	17.15	18.46
45	16.67	17.80	19.26
46	17.31	18.53	
47	18.02	19.34	
48	18.81	20.23	
49	19.70	21.22	
50	20.69	22.34	
51	21.78		
52	22.98		
53	24.30		
54	25.71		
55	27.23		

A few more good agents can secure profitable contracts. For further information, write or call on

Charles G. Beck,
Manager.
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THE BEST GOODS AT HOYT'S.

PRICES AWAY DOWN

Arbuckle's Coffee, 1 lb Package	.21
Horsford's Bread Preparation	.17
1 lb Royal Yeast Powder	.45
1-2 lb Dixie Powders	.20
Pure Dark Buckwheat, per lb	.05
10 lb Can Silver Leaf Lard	.90
50 lb Peachtree Patent Flour	$1.00
22 lbs Granulated Sugar	$1.00
4 Cans Tomatoes	.25
12 Cans Tomatoes	.72
8 Cans Best Maine Corn	$1.00
7 Cans California 3 lb Peaches	$1.00
1 Can Armour's Deviled Ham	.06
20 lbs Rice	$1.00
1 Package Nudavene Flakes	.10
1 lb Fancy Stemmed Raisins	.10
1 lb London Layer Raisins	.10
1 lb New Leghorn Citron	.35
1 lb Package New Currants, Cleaned	.10
Neuchatel Cheese	.05
French Cream Cheese (in foil)	.20
Fresh Cream Cheese, per lb	.15
New Macaroni, per lb	.10

Remember, we will sell you one pound or one hundred pounds Arbuckle's Coffee at 21 cents per pound.

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PILES and FISULA!

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44 Decatur Street.

Tolbert's Pet Flour per barrel	$3 75
50 pound sack Pet Flour	1 00
Good Patent Flour per barrel	3 00
50 pound sack Patent Flour	80
50 pound can best Leaf Lard per pound	8½
20 pound bucket best Leaf Lard	$1 80
10 pound bucket best Leaf Lard	95
Best Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	12
22 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 0
16 pounds Head Rice	1 00
20 pounds Oat Meal	1 00
20 pounds new Buckwheat, dark	1 00
Genuine Maple Syrup, per gallon	1 25
New crop New Orleans Syrup, per gal.	60
3 pounds best Mocha and Java Coffee	1 00
Levering Coffee, per pound	20
Green and Black Tea, per pound	50
5 cans Eagle Milk	1 00
5 cans Fresh Salmon Steak	1 00
1 pound can Royal Baking Powder	45
2 dozen 2-pound Tomatoes	1 50
Potted Ham and Tongue, per dozen	75
French Sardines	10

Tolbert Pet Flour we guarantee to be as good as any ever sold in Atlanta or money refunded.

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HATS

value. This is the high plane upon which our business has been pitched for the past twenty-five years. We have

FURNISHINGS

made big preparations for this November's business. The extent and variety of our stock should number you among our patrons.

HIRSCH BROTHERS 44 Whitehall.

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COAL! COAL!

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STEAM $1.50 —TO— $2.75 PER TON.

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DOMESTIC $3.50 —TO— $6.00 PER TON.

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COAL $1.50 —TO— $5.00 PER TON

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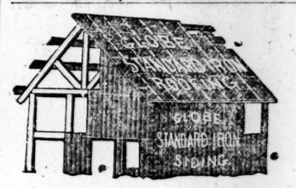
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Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

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Our No. 1 Saratoga Trunks that were	$5.50;	go now for	$3.50.
Our XX Zinc Saratoga Trunks that were	$8.00;	go now for	$5.00.
Our Steel Flat Top Trunks that were	$8.50;	go now for	$5.00.
Our X Steel Flat Top Trunks that were	10.00;	go now for	$6.50.
Our Lea Bound Flat Top Trunks that were	$15	go now for	$9.00.
Our Bridal Trunks that were	$25.00	go now for	$15.
Ladies' Leather Club Bags that were	$3.75	to go at	$1.00.
Ladies' X Leather Club Bags that were	$2.50	to go at	$1.50.
Gents' Leather Valise sold before	$3.00	to go at	$1.98.
Gents X Leather Valise sold before	$4.50	to go at	$3.00.

This cut sale is on for thirty days only. Now is your time to secure bargains.

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